Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The President's Message contained 14,935 words.

The state of Maine monopolizes the chewing gum trade of the country.

Michigan's university is to have a new and very handsome library building, which will contain 100,000 volumes.

It isn't Grow, and it isn't Beaver. The Pittsburg *Post*, which knows, spells it John F. Hartranft. General Hartranft is giving satisfaction as Collector.

Jewish refugees from Russia are said to be arriving in Chicago faster than they can be cared for. During the last six weeks no fewer than 100 families have sought homes and employment there.

It does not appear that Moody and Sankey are repeating their triumphs in England. Their audiences are comparatively small, and the clergy do not, as before, countenance their revivalism.

Will the intelligent correspondent at Washington be good enough to tell us whether General Keifer puts his beard in curl papers or no? The people are most anxious for the information. Send by telegraph please!

Both Guiteau and Scoville promise to go into the lecture field when the trial is over. Scoville's chance of keeping his promise is much better than Guiteau's; but the public will not hold either of them very rigidly to the fulfilment of their word.

It is a dull day in Washington when a delegation of Pennsylvania politicians, introduced by Senator Cameron, does not call upon the President and ask for some office for some machinist in the State. The business has become very lively since the Speakership contest.—*Tribune.*

Henry Ward Beecher thinks "Protection" is immoral. One of his reasons is that to get things through the Custom House "the clerk pops up, mumbles a few words, ending with 's' help God; and you kiss the Bible and smell forty dozen Irishmen." Mr. Beecher's reasons, like himself, are a little eccentric.

The largest bell in the world, intended for St. Paul's Cathedral in London, was recently cast in Leicestershire, England. About twenty-one tons of metal were used, and the bell itself will weigh more than seventeen tons, or about eight times as much as the Independence Hall steeple gong. The Midland Railway Company has declined to transport the ponderous load to London, and it will accordingly be conveyed by road.

The young wife of Senator Cameron has an interesting class in the Grace street Methodist church, of Harrisburg, who regret the absence of their teacher so many weeks of the year at Washington, where her husband is attending upon official duties. She is represented as a truly Christian woman, interested in matters that pertain to concerns of the present which have a bearing upon the future life.

Alfred Krupp, the owner and creator of the largest gun foundry in the world, seems to be a greater hero in war-loving Germany than the Chancellor himself. Krupp was born at Essen on April 11, 1811, and as his father was a gun maker he made toys of fire arms. The lad's genius outstripped all precedent, and more than keeping pace with modern invention he devised implements of death which have terrorized soldiers of nearly every nation.

The Catastrophe at Vienna.

The catastrophe at Vienna proves t have been even more awful in its nature and in its consequences than was at first supposed. It usually happens that the first reports of such disasters are exaggerated, but in this instance precisely the reverse is the case. Here the reverse of the calamity is increased with each succeeding report, and whereas it was thought at the outset that the number of lives lost would not exceed two hundred, it is now feared, apparently from reasons only too sufficient, that not many less than two thousand persons perished in the in the flames. This is an estimate which places the conflagration high up on the list of the most terrible disasters of the kind whose occurrence has been chronicled in modern times. At the frightful fire which destroyed the Brooklyn Theatre just five years ago, not quite three hundred lives were lost, and yet for destructiveness the Brooklyn fire has few precedents. It is recorded that five hundred people were destroyed when the Palais Royal at Paris was burned down one hundred years ago, and at Saragossa in 1772, and at Pisino in 1794, one thousand persons are said to have lost their lives under similar circumstances. In those days, however, the news was not very carefully verified, and it is more than likely that the figures mentioned are based rather upon popular rumor than upon ascertained facts. Should the present fears be realized, it is safe to say that no such calamitous fatality as the burning of the Ring Theatre in Vienna has happened in the present epoch.

Certainly nothing more heartrending than the description given by the survivors of the scenes ensuing when the flames burst forth has for a very long while been placed before the public, and the mass of corpses with which the galleries and some of the passages were found to be packed bearing woeful witness to what had happened, must have had a horrible suggestiveness beyond all expression. We read of the dead bodies lying packed and pressed together in rows and piles, and some of them so closely interlocked that it was scarcely possible to separate one from another; of men who had grappled with each other in the mad fury of despair, and had died in a mutual death-grip; of women whom death had overtaken as they were struggling for life with their children in their arms. In one case a man was found shot through the back, evidently by some frantic person behind him whose passage he impeded; in another, forty persons, having lost their way, had crowded into a narrow passage without an exit, and being cut off from return, died from suffocation. These are but a few of many such ghastly incidents, but they convey a vivid idea of the unutterable horror of the situation. Let any one imagine it all for a moment—the shrieks of the women, the groans and curses of the men, the mad, desperate struggle of hundreds to force themselves through doors and passage-ways where not a tithe of them could find room; and all this going on in utter darkness, fitfully lit up by the flames from which the frenzied crowd were battling to escape. It is almost enough to make one afraid ever to enter a theatre again.

When such disasters as this happen, it is generally safe to assume that they are attributable to negligence and incompetence of some sort or degree. We are not, however, left to draw assumptions or inferences in the present case. It is plain upon the face of the facts that the disaster at Vienna must be numbered among those which might have been prevented by such precautions as those concerned were bound to take. But so far from taking precautions, the people connected with the theatre, from the builders down to the stage carpenters, seem to have been at particular pains to bring about and facilitate the final catastrophe. All accounts agree that the doors and corridors leading from the theatre into the street were so narrow, so badly arranged and so inadequate in every way, that on ordinary nights the house could not be emptied under a quarter of an hour. When crowded, as on the night of the catastrophe, the audience could not have got out under half an hour. There was, it is true, a wire curtain for the protection of the audience, but either it would not work or those whose duty it was to let it down ran for their lives. To cap the climax, some well-meaning person turned off the gas and left the maddened crowd to struggle and agonize in the dark. Altogether, the story is one not only of the horror of death, but also of the crime of negligence.

The Guiteau Trial.

The interest in the Guiteau trial has somewhat abated. The people have become tired of his antics, and do not read the proceedings with the same eagerness which was manfested a few days ago. Doubtless the main reason for this is the feeling that the prisoner has so far injured his own case that his conviction is a foregone conclusion. He has had full swing, and while the Court has afforded him ample opportunity to display any lack of sense which may be characteristic of his mental condition, it has at the same time given him a chance to show that he is more knave than fool. In a word, he has been in evidence in his own proper person before the jury, both as to his sanity as a man and credibility as a witness, and if he has not succeeded in convincing the jury that he is fully able to comprehend the difference between right and wrong, and to appreciate all the consequence of a wrongful act, then the public is greatly mistaken as to the force of sayings and doings. The universal judgment is that Guiteau, on his own showing, is fully responsible for his crime.

The testimony in regard to Guiteau's former life has been very damaging; and while it shows an almost total deficiency in moral sense, it develops a capacity of the highest order for conceiving and executing schemes for advancing his own selfish ends. He never had any regard for either truth or honor and is not the innocent, abstemious, virtuous "crank" he has been representing himself to be. He has been a bold, unscrupulous confidence man—a "dead beat" of the very meanest order. His prevailing weakness is his intense egotism—that exaggerated self importance which impelled him to place himself above every other human being, and then to conclude that it would be "high toned" to declare that he was the agent of the Deity.

The New York Tribune.

The enormous circulation attained by the New York *Tribune* attests its remarkable popularity. It stands to-day in the very front rank of American newspapers. This position has been won, in the teeth of the sharpest newspaper rivalry, by its enterprise in its news department by the able and brilliant character of its editorials, and by its unwavering devotion to Republican principles. Its prospectus for 1882, and its great premium offers, will be found in another column.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of State. Of this distinguished gentleman we said recently: "We know of no gentleman in the land who could be prevailed upon to enter the cabinet, whose appointment to Secretary of State would give more general satisfaction to the party and the country at large, nor one whose statesman-like qualities and personal work, in a more eminent degree, combine to suggest the appointment we indicate."

J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, is the only Democratic aspirant for secretary of internal affairs that has yet appeared.

General Beaver's Platform.

The sentiment in favor of General Beaver for the next Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is evidently growing in strength daily. A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Press* says of him:

Gen. James A. Beaver is a gallant soldier, a sturdy Republican, and a stainless citizen. For some time past his name has been prominently associated in the public mind with the next nomination for Governor, and he possesses many strong attritutes as a popular standard bearer. If he were to enter the canvass on his own merits, he would certainly be a formidable candidate; and it might easily be that, with a fair and just spirit, he could readily unite all elements of the party both in the nomination and in the campaign.

The one thing that would be disastrous to the movement in his behalf would be the popular belief that the bosses had undertaken to make him the candidate without regard to public sentiment, and had "set up" his nomination by machine methods. Such an impression would be well-nigh fatal. And with this widespread hostility to autocratic rule, the story published the other day that the machine managers had held a little caucus of their own and assumed to determine that he should be the Governor has stirred a deep public feeling. The people are in no mood for such usurptions of their own prerogative. They accept leaders, but not dictators; they want organization, but not servility. Especially when it comes to the head of the Commonwealth, they want a Governor of the people and for the people, and not a Governor by the bosses and for the bosses. Such a story was calculated to prejudice and injure General Beaver. The *Press* promptly indicated that he ought to be relieved of the wrong thus put upon him, and ought to appear in the canvass as his own man and not as anybody else's man.

General Beaver has himself met the obligation. His manly declaration in Washington to the special correspondent of the *Press* is his own answer to the story. He disavows all knowledge of any such reported conference. More and better than that, he declares that he will not be the representative of any clique, and will become a candidate only as the free choice upon a full expression of the whole party. If he is to be the standard bearer it will be because the honest and unmistakable sentiment of the party clearly proclaims itself in his favor. Still furthur he declares himself against any autocratic control of party action and joins in the demand for popular rule and free representation. This frank and manly utterance is eminently honorable to General Beaver, and will be heartily welcomed by the many Republicans who respect his chivalrous qualities and who want him at least to have fair play and a free chance. It places him where he ought to stand, not as being thrust upon the people, but as awaiting and accepting their judgment. If he is plainly their choice, all Republicans will ratify it. If their preference shall point in another direction, he will bow to their will.

In such a contest General Beaver will command the cordial respect of all. Whether he or some other equally honorable and high-minded Republican shall be the candidate is a question to be decided, not now but after the people have spoken. The people will make themselves felt in the canvass and in the Convention. The Republicans who support Popular Rule and Free Representation will exercise a voice. They may or may not be a majority, but they will in any event exert a potent moral power, and no force can disregard them.

It is very likely that if the newspaper press would unanimously exclude from its columns all reports of the Guiteau trial, the punishment to him would be unusually severe. The notoriety he delights in is continually furnished by the newspaper reports and discussions. He fancies himself the great central object of interest in America and Europe, and his daily performances in the court are shaped accordingly.

A Warlike Horizon.

Gambetta's reassuring programme presented to the French Senate has a good deal more signifiance than a mere ministerial utterance explaining doubtful points of an already definitely outlined policy. The fiery crescent raised by Moslemism was, it seems, the result of well-grounded assurances to the Turk that when the time came Bismarck would give French enough to do at home. Turkish administration has been for some years passing into the hands of Germans. The Sultan and his advisers have become tired of English tutelage—particularly as it has not saved them from defeat and dismemberment. Hence, after the last war with Russia, Moslem hate for the Briton was insidiously cultivated. Germany had, of all the dominating powers at the Berlin Congress, held hands off in the forcible partition of the Sultan's dominions.

Contrasted with England's rapacity in seizing Cyprus and forcing the fulfilment of the Berlin treaty, Germany was easily made to appear the only real friend Turkey had in Europe. The army has been filled with German drill-masters; the other administrative departments are not far behind. On the 1st of January all the English officers lent the Sultan will be sent home and the German War Office will virtually order the Turkish army. In this condition of things a recent assertion of the Sultan's organ at Constantinople may be regarded as something like official. The journal in question declared that "in the spring of 1882 Germany will declare war upon France." Under ordinary circumstances this might not mean much; but recollecting that no journal in Turkey dare publish a line on politics not dictated or approved by the Sultan's confidential adviser, the phrase has startled European diplomacy.

Meanwhile the corroborative probabilities are neither obscure nor fantastic. Bismarck knows that so soon as one frail life passes out—the Emperor William's—Russia will be not as at present, a passive ally, but an active enemy; that the German league with Austria forces this on the Russian Cabinet. Hence it is his business to have the field clear to deal with this giant of the North before the Emperor's death enables France to perfect the long meditated alliance which would put Germany between two fires. He has virtually leagued Italy against France. All that now remains is to strike the Republic while isolated. To ensure that isolation he has baited England with the offer of his aid in seizing Egypt—guaranteeing that there will be nothing more than diplomatic opposition on the part of France, Italy and Spain.

Gambetta is no sooner at the head of affairs than he sets about meeting this overwhelming combination. He begins by mollifying Italy, Spain and Russia. To the first he offers a liberal commercial treaty which shall enrich Lombardy, to the second he offers the Republic's good offices in negotiating for Gibraltar; to the last he holds out the promise of an active sympathy in the Sclavonic dream of a capital on the Bosphorus. This is to gain time for the French army is not as yet ready. If Bismarck should set out for Paris before spring he might be at the fortifications before the French could get a half million men in line—but by the 1st of May he will find that adventure as perilous as the march to Moscow in 1812.

In selecting Hon. Benj. H. Brewster to succeed MacVeagh as attorney general, President Arthur has not only secured an eminently capable officer, but has given important recognition to Pennsylvania, in giving her the same cabinet office she had under the late President. The President is proving as happy in the choice of his cabinet officers as in every other move he has made since his occupancy of the Presidential chair began.

It is very gratifying to see the indications of the Republican party taking up so good a man as General Beaver as the next Governor for Pennsylvania. It is the best kind of a proof that the Republican leaders in this State are seeing more and more clearly that the way to win easy victories is to name their best candidates. Pennsylvania has no better, truer, worthier son than General James A. Beaver, and none who has better earned the grateful recognition of his fellow-citizens. One of the bravest and best of her soldiers, one of those whose insignia of gallant conduct for his country are the crutches that support his mutilated body; able lawyer, eloquent orator, good citizen and honest man; no malice can pick a flaw in Gen. Beaver's record or invent an honest reason for witholding from him weatever high reward the State has to confer upon him. Should the next nomination for Governor fall upon him, it will be an honor to those who have shaped the action of the Republican party in that direction, and another high proof that the leaders fully understand and accept the demand of the day for good men,—for the best men at the front. There are already signs of much disturbance in the Democratic and guerilla camps at the mere suggestion of the possibilty of the command of the Republican forces in 1882 being assigned to the gallant one-legged soldier of Bellefonte, and this is the very best sign that could be given of the wisdom that points to him as the next standard bearer of the party. —*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

It is proposed to recognize in a becoming manner the bicentennial anniversary of the landing of William Penn upon our shores. As the original owner of this great state his name is entitled to marked consideration. Imbued with the highest principles that give the mind right views of man and his relations to society, the principles which he recognized were laid deep and strong upon Bible truths, out of which civil and religious liberty came when the declaration of independence was proclaimed in the city so closely identified with his name. It becomes, therefore, a duty on that day to observe it with religious ceremonies, and incorporating therewith the best thoughts and expressions of the present generation, as to his character and the influence that he exerted while living and has continued ever since, in moulding and completing those relations which hold state and individual interests sacred, as they acknowledge the wisdom of the great head of nations and principalities. The resolutions suggest that ministers deliver sermons appropriate to the occasion, which is eminently proper, and that the churches ring out chimes commemorative of the event.

We are not surprised to see that General Beaver is much annoyed by the course of some enterprising journals, conspicuous among which is the Philadelphia *Times*, in attempting to create an impression among the republican masses that he is the candidate of what is known as the "machine," and that he is to be the republican candidate for governor without any reference to the wishes of the mass of the party. Very properly he has caused it to be understood that he submits his claims to the will of the republicans of the state, and that a "machine" nomination would not be accepted by him. All this talk about "machine" at this moment has a purpose—to deceive republicans.—*Altoona Tribune.*

General and Mrs. Grant will be visitors at the White House this winter. General and Mrs. Hayes will be conspicuous for their absence from that building in the immediate future.

Speaker Keifer is to have a reception from his neighbors at Springfield, Ohio, among whom he intends to spend the Christmas holidays.

Poetry.

A RIDE WITH SANTA CLAUS.

One snowy day a little boy named Fred,
With bright blue eyes, red cheeks and curly head,
Was hopping around the room among his toys
His new boots making "lots of jolly noise,"
And he was singing, "Christmas soon will come,
And Santa Claus will bring a ball or drum."

His kind old nurse smiled at his childish glee,
And, taking him upon her aproned knee,
Said: "Let me tell you, Freddy what I've heard;
If any child watch, without a word,
And eaten St. Nick at work on Christmas day,
He's bound to take him riding in his sleigh."

The blue eyes danced with wonder and delight
As Freddy questioned, "Will he come to night?"
And being answered "In a day or two,"
He trotted off to think what he should do:
And nurse, glad of the quiet dozed again,
Unwitting of the mischief set in train.

On Christmas eve the stockings all were hung
Around the chimney; Christmas hymns were sung;
And then the little ones were tucked in bed,
And went to sleep—all but the monkey Fred;
His eyes were open wide, and watchful kept
Until quite certain that his brothers slept.

Then slipping from his bed by slow degrees
He gained the hearth-rug; crawling on his knees,
And putting on his clothes in silent haste,
His skating-cap upon his head he placed,
And stretched himself close to the chimney wide,
To watch for Santa Claus and claim a ride.

The time passed on, and soon Fred was aware
Of jingling sleigh bells in the upper air;
Then close behind him old Kris seemed to stand,
Filling the stockings with liberal hand;
Fred laughed with joy, and merrily he cried,
"I've caught you, Kris, now let me have a ride."

No sooner said than done; they seem to rise,
And round upon the roof, 'neath starry skies,
A sleigh packed full of toys, and drawn by deer,
Who pranced and pawed to see a stranger near,
"Now jumpie, Fred, and hundle your keeps,"
As away they flew on a calm Christmas breeze

Our Story Teller.

Walter Boyd's New Place.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

"Well, my little man, what's the matter?"

The words were spoken quickly and sharply, but not unkindly, by a little old gentleman, who had run against a thinly clad boy standing shivering in front of a dry goods store just closing for the day.

There was something in the gentleman's tone that caused the boy to look up wistfully.

"I—I have just been discharged, sir," he answered, struggling with a sob that kept rising in his throat.

"By the people in there?"

"Yes, sir."

"I hope it wasn't for doing anything bad," said the gentleman, with a sharp look into the boy's eyes.

"What an old brute I am to hint at such a thing," he added in a mutter, detecting a hurt look in the truthful honest eyes that met his own.

"They say they don't need me any longer," said the boy, "and that is the reason they send me away."

"How much were they giving you?"

"Ten shillings a week, sir."

"Humph!"

"It wasn't a great deal, sir," the boy added, "but it helped mother."

"How old are you?" inquired the gentleman.

"Nearly eight, sir."

"Any father? You've just said you have a mother."

"Father died a year ago, sir, and left me and mother and sissy—sissy's not quite three, and of course can't help mother any yet."

"And what does your mother do?"

"She takes in sewing when she can get it, and ten shillings I got helped along; but now—"

The little fellow's voice broke down, and he was turning to go when the old gentleman stopped him.

"Look here," he said abruptly: "I've a notion of taking a boy myself. How do you think, now, you'd like to go with me?"

"I'm willing to do whatever mother says," was the answer.

"Well, let's go and see her."

The gentleman's quickness took the boy by surprise; but they were soon on their way toward the latter's home.

"That's my grandpa's house," said the boy, as they passed a stately mansion.

"And who is your grandpa pray?"

"His name is John Warlow."

The boy would have been a little startled had he noticed the quick, sharp glance the gentleman turned upon him.

"What's your own name?" the gentleman continued,

"Walter Boyd."

"Mr. Warlow's your mother's father, I suppose."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you ever go to see your grandpa?"

The boy was silent and embarassed for a moment, and then answered:

"No, sir."

Then observing that the questioner eyed him curiously, Walter stammered a confused explanation to the effect that he had heard how his grandpa had gotten very angry with his mother for marrying his father because he wasn't rich, and had never seen or spoken to her afterward.

"Do you know what your grandma's name was before she married your grandpa?" the gentleman resumed.

"Yes, sir; it was Edith Sanford, I've been told, but she died long ago."

The old gentleman gave another quick look, but again Walter failed to notice it. His eyes, just then were turned longingly toward a window containing a tempting display of holiday goods, it being Christmas eve.

"Let's go in," said the gentleman and the two entered the shop.

The gentleman picked out a costly pocket-knife, with ever so many queer contrivances in it, and a handsome wax doll, which he bought and put in his pocket, and then hurried Walter away, though the latter would have gladly remained longer to feast his eyes on the brilliant stock of treasures.

At last they reached the ungainly tenement in which Walter's mother occupied a poorly furnished room up four flights of stairs.

As he looked upon her face the old gentleman seemed strangely moved; and there was a noticeable quiver in his voice as he mentioned to the widow his offer to employ her son of whose discharge he at the same time apprised her.

"But don't be concerned madam," he hastened to say, noticing her blank look; "I can offer your boy a much better situation—and here, take this," he hurriedly added, thrusting a bank note into her hand "It's only to bind the bargain and keep any one from getting ahead of me. Of course you needn't answer till you have learned more about me."

Then, while Walter was busy telling sissy of the wonderful things he had seen in the toy shop, the eccentric little gentleman slipped his two purchases to Mrs. Boyd, with an injunction to put the wonderful knife in Walter's stocking that night, and the wax doll in sissy's—after which he took a hasty leave

It was quite dark when he mounted the steps of the stately mansion of Walter's grandpa.

'Tell Mr. Warlow I wish to see him,' said the little gentleman to the the servant who answered the bell.

'What name shall I say, sir.'

'I'll announce it myself,' was the reply.

After some delay the servant returned and conducted the stranger to Mr. Warlow's sitting room.

'I've just been paying a visit to your daughter and grandchildren,' began the little gentleman, without any preface.

The announcemeat was received with anything but a pleasant look. But before Mr. Warlow could reply his visitor resumed:

'You had a half brother Henry once, who, finding you had supplanted him in the affection of the woman he loved, concealed his passion and abandoned home and country, leaving you to carry off the prize for which he would have sacrificed his life. At length news came of his death in a strange land, and you who before had been poor, stepped into his fortune, which was ample. Your wife died leaving you a daughter, her mother's image. It seems that when she grew up and wedded a man without wealth, as her mother had done, you could not forgive the offence, and have left her and her children to struggle for bread or starve. Do I speak truly?'

'The question is rather impertinent, sir. Surely I am master of what is my own.'

'Yes; but not of what belongs to another.'

'Your meaning is obscure,' replied the other haughtily.

'The explanation is very simple.'

'May I trouble you for it?'

'Henry Warlow is not dead.'

Not dead? you but trifle, sir.'

Look at me, John!' said the stranger, earnestly; and as John Warlow scanned the other's features one by one thay came back to his memory, and the truth flashed upon him that the true owner of the wealth he had so long esteemed his own, had indeed come back as from the grave.

'Do not tremble and turn pale, said Henry Warlow. 'I have been prosperous enough to gain a new fortune sufficient for my needs, and shall leave you undisturbed, but on one condition—that you bring your daughter and her children to your home.'

There was a happy Christmas reunion the next day in John Warlow's house. Nor has Uncle Henry forgotten his bargain about Walter, whom he has taken to live with himself.

Dyspepsia and Pies.

'The fondness of the average New-Yorker for pie,' said an Ann street dealer to a *Herald* reporter, 'suffers no abatement. Pie taste in that direction is neither affected by stocks, margins nor calls, only so far as they apply in a dietary sense.'

The speaker was a bit of a wag and the reporter humored his fancy.'

'You see,' continued the dealer, 'that the acquired tastes of some people are guided by their purses. Now, pie is a filling diet, and, being toothsome, many people substitute it, in a large degree, for more substantial food. In my experience in the pie business I have usually observed that the general run of my customers perfer two portions of pie to one sandwich, and a fifteen cent fare of that description answers the purpose of an ordinary dinner.

'But how about the dyspepties? queried the reporter.

"It is a common error to attribute dyspepsia to pies, and I will tell you why. You see that pie, being made of fruit, and fruit being nutritious, its acidulated properties correct the bilious tendency of the crust. I have customers who think no more of eating a couple of pies at a meal than they would of drinking a couple of cups of coffee or tea. Dyspepsia, in my experience, is produced by eating an injurious assortment of viands. The people I refer to live not wisely, but too well. My regular pie eating customers are a healthy and robust class of men.'

Politeness of French Children.

Politeness with the French is a matter of education as well as nature. The French child is taught the lesson from the beginning of its existence, and it is made a part of its life. It is the one thing that is never forgotten and lack of it is never forgiven. The shipwrecked Frenchman who could not get into a boat, as he was disappearing under the waves raised his hat, and with such a bow as he could make under the circumstances, said 'Adieu, Mesdames; adieu Messieurs,' and went to the fishes. I doubt not that it really occurred for I have seen ladies splashed by a cab on a rainy day, smile politely at the driver. A race that has women of that degree of politeness can never be anything but polite. When such exasperation as splashed skirts and stockings will not ruffle them, nothing will.

The children are delightful in this particular. French children do not go about clamoring for the best places, and sulking if they do not get them, and talking in a rude, boisterous way. They do not take favors and attentions as a matter of course and unacknowledged. The slightest attention shown them is acknowledged by the sweetest kind of a bow—not the dancing master's bow, but a genuine one—and the invariable 'Merci Monsieur!' or Madame, or Mademoiselle, as the case may be.

I was in a compartment with a little French boy of 12, the precise age at which American children, as a rule, deserve killing for their rudeness and general disagreeableness. He was dressed faultlessly, but his clothes were not the chief charm. I sat between him and the open window and he was eating pears. Now, an American boy of that age would either have dropped the cores upon the floor, or tossed them out of window without a word to anybody. But this small gentleman every time, with a 'permit me, Monsieur,' said in the most pleasant way, rose and came to the window and dropped them out, and then 'Merci, Monsieur,' as he quietly took his seat. It was a delight. I am sorry to say that such small boys do not travel on American railroads to any alarming extent. Would they were more frequent.

And when in his seat, if an elderly person or any one else came in, he was the very first to rise and offer his place if it were in the slighest degree more comfortable than the vacant one, and the good nature with which he insisted upon the new-comer taking it was something "altogether too sweet for anything," as the faro bankeress would say.

And this boy was no exception. He was not a showboy out posing before the great American Republic or such of it as happened to be in France at the time; but he was a sample, a type of the regulation French child. I have seen just as much politeness in the ragged waifs in Faubourg St. Antoine, where a child never saw the blue sky more than the little patches that could be seen over the tops of seven-storied houses; as I ever did in the Champ Elysee. One Sunday, at St. Cloud, where the ragged children of poverty are taken by their mothers for air and light, it was a delight to fill the pockets with sweets to give them. They had no money to buy, and the little human rats looked longingly at the riches of the candy stands, and a sou's worth made the difference between perfect happiness and half pleasure. You gave them the sou's worth, and what a glad smile came to the lips, and accompanied with it was the delicious half-bow and half-courtesy, and invariably "Merci, Monsieur." One little tot, who could not speak, filled her tiny mouth with the unheard of delicacies she had received, and too young to say "merci," put up her lips to be kissed.

The coldest place on earth is not, as has hitherto been believed by meteorologists, Yakutsk, in Siberia, but Verkoyansk, in the same region, lying in 67° below N. lat., on the River Yana. Its lowest mean winter temperature is 48.6° below zero centigrade. This is the cold pole of the earth in Asia, the corresponding pole in America being to the northwest of the Parry Islands, and the line joining these two places does not pass through the north pole itself, which is thus in all probability, outside the line of greatest cold. It is well known that in the tropics, on the other hand, the greatest heat is not at the equator, but some distance north or south of it.

It is not positively known what the mermaids and mermen have to talk about in their sea-caves, but it's pretty safe to venture that they tell a good many fish stories.

'Why did you not send for me sooner?' asked a doctor of a patient. 'Well, you see, doctor, I couldn't make up my mind to do anything desperate.'

A City of Perfumes.

A writer in *All the Year Round* says: The Tunisian Arabs have a passion for flowers, and as soon as their spring commences, even the poorest and raggedest may be seen with a delicately scented blossom stuck above his ear, the stock resting amid the folds of his turban and the flower projecting forward over his dark face. I have been told by those who have thirty years' knowledge of these people, that they will almost go without bread to buy flowers. And there is something in the sight of a gaunt, toil-worn Arab, whose sole garments may consist of a coarse sacking and a ragged old turban, with a bunch of delicate spring blossoms drooping over his swarthy cheek, which stirs a strange mingling of pity and admiration. * * * The perfumes distilled at Tunis have been famous from time immemorial, and I really think the Tunisians are right when they declare that their roses are sweeter than all others. There is one very large, rather pale rose in particular, from which the famous otter is extracted, which exhales an odor so powerful yet so delicate that it scarcely seemes a figure of speach to speak of the "odors of Paradise," and one can understand that the Mohamedon's heaven would hardly be complete without it. But at Tunis it is not only the rose which is made to yield up its sweet breath, to be afterwards imprisoned in cunning little caskets and sparkling crystal flasks enriched with gilding, suggestive to the wandering fancy of the Arabian Nights' haunted traveler (and who is there who is not contionally haunted by that wonderful book from the moment he finds himself among oriental scenes?) the imprisoned spirit of some fairy, in eternal subjection to the powerful genii man. The odors of the violet, the jessamine, the orange flower, and many others are extracted with equal skill, and in the bazaars mingle their scents with perfume of sandal wood and other sweetsmelling woods whose names I do not know, and with that of the curious and most odoriferous dark substance which the natives call amber. If you go by perfumes the vender will perhaps offer you a little ivory box (Arabian Night again!) or porcelain vase containing a scented unguent for the hair, or maybe a string of beads to hang around your neck, apparently thinking it of small consequence in what way you perfume your person so that the desired odor is conveyed to the senses. In Arab households incense and sandal wood are frequently burned on charcoal braziers. The Arabian women of the higher classes are extravagantly fond of highly-scented ear rings, etc., and a lady told me that on being introduced into the apartment of a newly married wife she saw suspended on the wall a magnificent kind of necklace, almost as large as a collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, formed of scented woods and amber, enriched with plates and beads of pure gold. The ornament perfumed the whole apartmen, and my friend was informed that in well-to-do households it was always to be found in the chamber of the newest wife.

Abstemious Men.

The most successful thinkers are usually frugal in their habits of eating and drinking; yet this is not always true, as in the case of Dickens and Bayard Taylor; but these men died long before their time. Careful living would, without doubt, have enabled them to extend their lives many years, and to give much riper productions to the world.

Sir Isaac Newton was a close student, and lived to be more than forescore years of age. He used to say that he could not think clearly until more than five hours elapsed after a meal. The most eminent men of our time are very careful livers.

A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of America, lived frugally, and J. Gould, the richest man on the continent to-day, is said to be the most abstemious. Commodore Vanderbilt was exemplary in this respect, as were Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Everett and John C. Calhoun.

People cannot eat their loaf and keep it at the same time. They cannot squander their vital force in high living and continue to give their best effort to the world. A man ought to write his best after he is 70, for then he has had experience enough to show him how to begin to live. When we think of such men as Humbolt, Longfellow and Whittier doing their best work in the evening of their lives, we feel conscious of a lack in the abridged existence of Dickens, Poe and Byron. We feel satisfied when men die of old age, but mourning memory lingers long at the grave of genious cut down by dissipation before its time.

'Passengers in this 'bus will do well to look out for their pocket-books,' said a London policeman at the door of a crowded omnibus; 'there are two members of the 'swell-mob' in here.' 'If that's the case,' said a nervous man in a white choker, who looked like a clergyman; 'I will get out, I cannot risk my reputation in such company.' 'And I,' said a respectable-looking old gentleman, with gold-headed cane and spectacles; 'have too much money about me to stand the chances of being robbed,' and so both alighted. Then the policeman said, 'Drive on; they've both got out.'

Ohio Girls Who Gamble.

"Talk about gambling!" said a young man well known in society. "The girls of this city are coming right along. I know five young ladies, three of them live on Prospect, one on Euclid, and the last on Clinton street, who can play just as hard a game of poker, exercise as good judgment in betting cards, and understand the relative value of hands precisely as well as any five young men I could name."

"Are those the only ones you know of who wrestle with fortune?"

"No, I know hundreds," replied the extravagant young man; the ones I mentioned are the best, the most scientific players."

The reporter made inquiry, and found that gambling is more or less cultivated and practiced by the fair ones. The manner and freedom with which one beautiful little creature reeled off column after column of the rules and laws of poker, and the values of "pairs," "triplets," "flushes," "a full house," "four of a kind," and, catching her breath, vouchsafed the statement that "straights don't count," would have done credit to Gen. Schenck.

One young lady took occasion to explain that they do not call it gambling, because the only game which prevails is one cent ante, and that the only reason they use money is because the game is so frightfully uninteresting unless there is a financial question, however small, involved. It was admitted that penny ante frequently resulted in temporary embarrassment, the informant herself knowing how it feels to "go broke." One devotee modestly proclaimed herself to be "way ahead of the game," and asserted that she had no end of handkerchiefs, gloves and perfumery, the result of her good judgment. The best record, as far as could be ascertained, was made by a Woodland avenue girl, who realized between $11 and $12 from a party of friends.

The Rigors of Courtship.

A singular romance in real life has just occurred at Gardiner, N. Y., not far from here. About three weeks ago a young lady of that place fell desperately in love with a young man whom her father disliked. Shortly afterwards she attended an entertainment with the forbidden lover, and when she got home her father punished her severely with a horsewhip, making so me ugly looking bruises. The young woman's cries awakened her brother, and he made his appearance on the scene very suddenly and gave his father a sound thrashing. The latter went out and returned with a shotgun. By this time the mother was up to see what was going on, and she assisted her son to escape to a neighbor's house.

The father pursued, gun in hand, and fired one or two shots at him, but without effect. The son at once had his father arrested and bound over to keep the peace. The old man forbade either the son or daughter to ever enter the house again. This so enraged the wife that she left too, taking her half of the cash and personal property. Now it turns out the father has mysteriously disappeared with a few hundred dollars in money, and whether he has been robbed and murdered, or has committed suicide is not known. His farm has been seized by creditors, and the members of what was a week ago a happy family are now at swords' points with each other, and all because "the course of true love did not run smooth."

A Boy's Composition on Fall.

Here is a boy's composition on fall: This is fall, because it falls on this season of the year. Leaves fall, too, as well as thermometers and the price of straw hats. Old topers, who sign the pledge in summer, are liable to fall when fall cider-making opens, for straws show which way the cider goes. Husking corn is one of the pleasures of fall, but pleasure isn't good for boy's I don't think. Old men want a little fun; let them husk. A husky old man can go through a good deal of corn, sometimes. Digging taters is another of our fall amusements. The way I like to dig taters is to wait until they are baked nicely, and then dig them out of their skins. Most winter schools are open in the fall. The best winter school I ever went to didn't open until spring, and the first day it opened the teacher took sick and the school house was locked up for the season. Once in a while we have a very severe fall, but nothing like the fall of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Summer is misnamed. It should be called Pride, for doesn't pride go before a fall?

'Ma, haven't I been a real good boy since I've been going to Sunday school?' 'Yes, my lamb,' answered the maternal parent fondly. 'And you trust me now don't you, ma?' 'Yes, darling.' 'Then,' spoke up the little innocent, 'what makes you keep the preserves locked up in the pantry the same as ever?'

'Boy, I'll teach you to tear your pants,' said an irate Austin parent swinging a strap, 'I'll teach you.' 'Don't hit me, pa, I know how already. Just look at 'em.'

Maine's Timber Crop.

It was given out fifteen or twenty years ago that the lumber producing capacity of the State of Maine was nearly exhausted, and the time was fixed, by those learned in forest lore, when the last mill would be shut down, the occupation of the Maine lumberman would be gone, and the prestige of that political division of the republic as the Pine Tree State would linger over it only as a memory. In truth a part of this prophecy has come to pass, for a large proportion of the pine of Maine has been exhausted, and spruce is now the great dependence of manufacturers. Yet there are large quantities of pine still cut in that State, and the supply is likely to be prolonged by a system of economy that is the genius of Eastern industry, and is but little appreciated or practiced in the West. This economy is habituated in all lumbering operations in Maine, and pertains to the cutting of spruce, hemlock and other timbers, as well as to pine. Its peculiarity is that the largest timber is cut first, while the smaller is left and carefully preserved to grow for a future supply. In this way the timber lands of Maine have been repeatedly cut over, to a large extent, at least. Yet a stranger passing through these same forests would scarcely recognize the fact that they had supplied the eastern cities for years with millions of feet of lumber, for the growth of trees still thickly covers the land. The advantages derived from this system of forest preservation are worthy of consideration in localities where a more careless method is pursued. One advantage is that the timber becomes a source of repeated revenue, as crop after crop is taken from it. First the larger growth of pine is assorted out; then the larger growth of spruce, perhaps; then the hemlock can be cut. In a few years this process can be repeated, the growth of the timber constantly creating a supply of large tree. This development of supply is peculiarly conserved and stimulated by itself. In other words, none of the land being wholly denuded of forest, the humidity and wealth of the soil is preserved, and fires do not sweep over the country, as in Michigan and Wisconsin, destroying the timber, root, trunk and branch.

Helping the Party.

In the days gone by a Detroit sheriff who had made a close shave of being elected had the ill luck to lose a prisoner from the jail. The fellow made good his escape to the country, but the sheriff overhauled him about eight miles out and drove him under a barn. The prisoner was captured and yet he was not. If he could not get out, the sheriff could not get in, and threats had no effect on him. In this emergency the officer called out:

"Say, Jim."

"Yes."

"You know I had a mighty close shave getting this office?"

"You did that."

'Well, I am laying my pipes for a second term. If I lose you I might as well hang up. The opposition will hold it up in letters four feet high and hundreds of men in my own party will slip my name. Do you hear me?'

'I do.'

'Well, I ask you to come out, not exactly as a prisoner going back to jail, but more as a patriot bound to stand by his party. Come, Jim.'

'I'll be hanged if I don't,' replied the prisoner. 'The judge was agin me, my sentence was unjust, and I hate your jail; but if it's going to help the party crush the hydra-headed opposition, out I come!'

A Magician Outwitted.

A San Francisco magician calling himself 'Baron' Seamon was cleverly outwitted the other day. He was riding in a street car, and suddenly bethought himself that he would play a trick on a ragged 'hoodlum' who stood near by. 'You will lose your watch,' he said with a wave of his hand to the youth's waist coat pocket. The seedy-looking young man had been to the theater the night before, and knew a trick worth two of that. Glancing down he cried thankfully: 'Why, to be sure; how careless of me. 'Bliged to you, Baron.' And stepping briskly off the car, he ran swiftly up a side street, 'leaving the 'Baron' staring after his stem-winder with a paralyzed expression. 'No arrests,' the reporter adds pathetically.

Mrs. Mauzal, an English woman has lived four years in Portland, Oregon, and in that time has managed to acquire a great deal of knowledge about the private lives of Portland people. Lately a fortune teller, calling herself a Madame Lourmande, put out a sign in the city, and was soon doing an enormous business, because, though professedly a stranger, she was able to surprise her callers with remarks about their private affairs. This went on until somebody discovered that she was none other than Mrs. Mauzal, transformed into an old French hag by means of a wig, painted wrinkles, the removal of false teeth, and a foreign accent.

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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the
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It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.
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Remember! This Tonic is the Best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never Intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.
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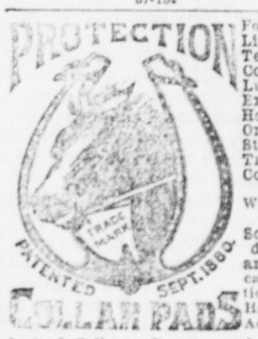

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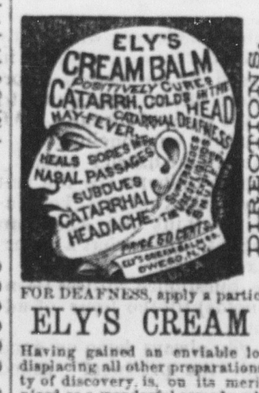

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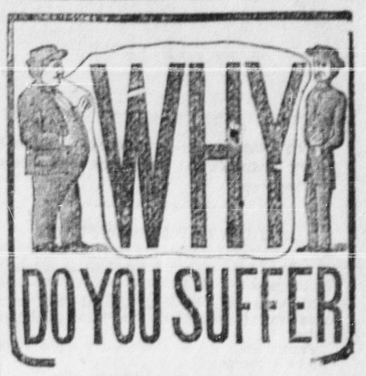

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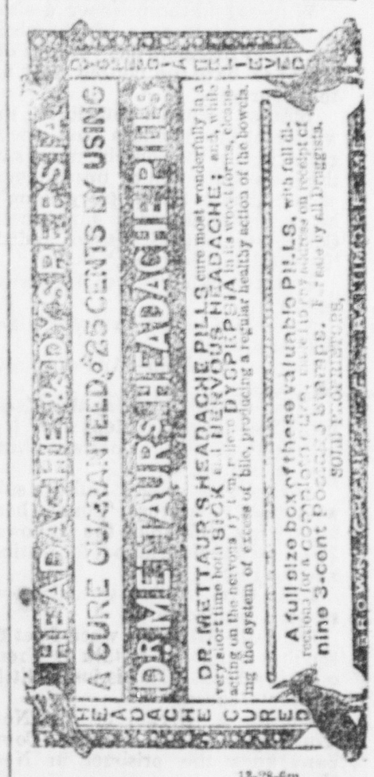

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EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

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All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Guiteau in Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The first witness was Dr. John L. Withrow, of Boston.

Guiteau at once called out: 'Dr. Withrow is the honored pastor of Park Street church, Boston, where I used to attend church when I was there. He is a very fine gentleman.'

Witness said the prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the church used for that purpose.

Witness observed him during the winter at the meetings and social gatherings of the church; never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but, on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness. Correcting himself, witness added: 'I should say 'cuteness.'

Guiteau—What's the difference, doctor?

Answer—The one means brighter than the other.

Colonel Corkhill—And of larger calibre.

Guiteau—He didn't say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well last night; that is the smartest thing you've said yet.

After a short pause Guiteau said with great vehemence, 'I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows; I'm here for vindication, for justice, and for right.'

Judge Cox—Well, that will do now; suspend your remarks.

Guiteau—All right; when I get to the jury I'm going to talk to them on this subject. This is just a little incidental speech.

Charles A. Bryan, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, knew the prisoner in New York.

Witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when the prisoner indignantly shouted, "Well, now, I want to say right here when a witness comes here and tells what is false I shall tell him 'You are mistaken, sir, that is false; that is a lie and, finally, you are a miserable whelp.' That is as far as I shall go. It's equivalent to the bar-room expression, 'go down below,' but I don't go that far."

Witness said the prisoner asked a loan on the strength of a consulship he was to have. He considered him sane.

Henry M. Collier, attorney, New York, took the stand.

"I remember you, sir," shouted Guiteau. "You are the man that put up that *Herald* job on me. Keep quite, sir," turning to Scoville, "I will dispose of this man in short order; he brought suit against me to pay over certain money and the court ruled I should keep it; that kills his evidence."

Witness related an instance of Guiteau's recollecting $175 and failing to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the prisoner's oft-asserted claim of having always lived an upright Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated and vainly attempted to explain the transaction.

Witnes at one point said, "I informed Judge Donaghue at the time that I considered Gniteau a thief and a scoundrel."

Guiteau, excitedly—You did not dare to say so to me; I would have knocked you down.

One of the jurors stated to the court he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evidence, feeling ill as he did, and court adjourned.

Evidence That will Hang Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—As soon as court was called to order Guiteau addressed the court and said: "I want to make a little speech; it will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best of care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good, wholesome food, and consequently they are liable to have indigestion. I want the court to order them out every morning for a walk of four or five miles before breakfast. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present.

Judge Cox—The court will tend to the wants of the jury.

Collier recalled.

Witness never detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Scoville began the cross examination of the witness, when Guiteau, in great rage, shouted, "I never saw this man but once in my life, and that was in 1873; never saw him but five minutes. What does he know about me? This shows just how little sense you've got, Corkhill, to put up this man as an expert. (To Mr. Scoville)—And you haven't got common horse sense to waste the time of the court in examining a man of his character. He was only a clerk in a lawyer's office anyway."

General Joseph S. Reynolds, a lawyer of Chicago, knew the prisoner first about May, 1868, in Chicago. Witness visited the prisoner in jail twelve days after the assassination. The prisoner asked me, "Where were you on the day of the assassination?"

Corkhill—Did he use the word "assassination?"

Witness—Yes, that is the precise word he used.

Witness made memorandum notes of his conversation with the prisoner at this interview, and to refresh his memory he was allowed to read from them. Witness read two or three times, quoting the prisoner's words, and used the word 'assassination.'

Corkhill—Did he use that term?

Witness—He used that word, and never spoke in reference to any Divine inspiration at this interview. After this, at subsequent interviews, always spoke of the murder as the 'removal of the president.'

At this point Guiteau shouted: 'This man came to me as an old friend from Chicago, when really he was nothing but a spy employed by Corkhill. I want to thunder this to the American people, to let them understand what this man's character is. (Turning to Corkhil.) This is your work Corkhill, and God Almighty will damn you for it. You have deceived all through, and stolen my thoughts and betrayed them.'

Witness continued to read from the notes he had taken at the second interview with the prisoner. Allusion being made to something which appeared in the Washington *Republican*, Guiteau pounded upon the desk and shouted out, 'That's just what that little whelp (Gorham) was writing at that time, and now he is ready to eat his own words; he is hanging around Arthur now and trying to get some little office. He ought to be ashamed of himself if he has any decency. I have got a speech on this fellow, Gorham. I only want to get a chance at him,' Witness stated he read to the prisoner what Grant and Conkling and some of his (prisoner's) alleged friends said to him, (Guiteau) and his crime, and he, walking the floor excitedly said 'what does it mean, I would have staked my life that they would have defended me; they know they wanted Garfield removed, and yet they denounce me and can only see in it the bloody act.

Witness also showed some papers in which he (Guiteau) was bitterly denounced for the crime and his (prisoner's) comment was that the true fact had been suppressed, and he had not had any defense. 'He asked me,' witness continued, referring to Grant, Conkling and other prominent stalwarts, 'Do they know that I have stated that I had no accomplices,' and when I told him 'yes' he seemed dazed and said, repeating the words several times, 'most astounding,' 'most astounding.'

Guiteau here broke in and said, with a sneer, "You was a pretty smart detective, wasn't you, general? You'll probably get more business in this line, now."

Recess.

A number of letters written by Guiteau since his incarceration in jail were read by the district attorney and were offered in evidence to disprove the story of insanity. After the reading was concluded Guiteau turned to the district attorney and inquired, "Where are the rest of my letters, Corkhill, that you intercepted. I think the American people ought to know what a miserable sneak you are."

Scoville questioned witness (General Reynolds) till the hour of adjournment.

"Have you always been on good terms with the prisoner?" asked Scoville.

"Yes," shouted the prisoner, "I always considered him my personal friend, and he proved himself a mean, dirty scoundrel. A nice record you have, Reynolds, to come sneaking into my cell to get information to hang me on."

Scoville pressed witness closely and finally received an answer that the government paid him for his expenses while he was having these interviews.

Guiteau—How much.

Mr. Scoville, putting out his hand, "You keep quiet."

Guiteau—"Well, then ask him how much he got. You take an hour to get out of him what I could learn in ten minutes."

Scoville asked witness how much he received and the reply was $85.

Guiteau—"Three interviews. Well that's pretty good, about $30 a day for lying. That's more than Corkhill earns, but then he'll get his reward down below in the next world."

The cross-examination became rather tedious without eliciting anything new or material and Guiteau protested frequently that the time of the court should not be wasted by such "loose, zigzag sort of talk." Finally with great impatience he shouted, "Oh say your aunt was your uncle, it would be about as sensible as your questions. You are most as stupid as Corkhill. Come your honor let's go home."

Adjourned.

Progress of the Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The prosecuting attorney was a little late reching the criminal court yesterday morning and Guiteau improved the opportunity to make one of his little speeches to put in the time. Looking over to the vacant seat, he said with a chuckel, "I understand General Reynolds is sick this morning; I wonder if Corkhill is; I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It's about time for Corkhill to get sick and stay sick."

George D. Barnard, deputy clerk of the supreme court, of Kings county, N. Y., took the stand to prove the divorce of Anna J. Guiteau from the prisoner. Witness presented the record of the court and the order of the judge for his (witness') attendance here.

Scoville objected to the admission of the papers on the ground that they were not certified to by the clerk of the court, as required by the act of congress.

Court overruled the objection and admitted the papers as the originals in the case. The papers set forth the granting of an absolute divorce upon the ground of adultury, no answer having been made by defendant.

Guiteau, referring to the woman named with whom he had committed adultury, said: "This woman Jennings was a high-toned woman in New York. It was purely a matter of business between us. I committed adultery with her to get rid of the woman I did not love. I thought it a much more moral course than to live with her and have children year after year. I have been strictly a virtuous man for six years past, and always have been a high-toned, Christian man."

Scoville decided to note an exception to the admission of the evidence.

Guiteau, impatiently—Oh, what's the use of quibbling over that; I admit my marriage and divorce. I didn't care for that; I can get married anywhere outside of New York state, and for that matter in New Yord, too. Under the new law there a man who lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the court will let him marry again. Why I could get married in New York to-morrow if I wanted to.

General Reynolds was called.

Guiteau at once broke in petulantly, saying; "I hope you will cut off General Reynolds and not waste any more time on him; he told all he knew about this case, and a good deal more."

Mr. Scoville then cross-examined the witness.

Witness explained that when he visited Guiteau his trial had not been arranged, President Garfield was still living and he (witness) had no thought of being subpœnaed as a witness.

'You lie,' shouted Guiteau; 'you came to my cell as an employe of the district attorney.'

Recess.

After recess Dr. Francis B. Loring, of Washington, physician in charge of the eye and ear infirmary, testified: Made examination of Guiteau's eyes soon after his arrest and did not find any indication of any disease of the brain.

Dr. A. McLane Hamilton, of New York, had made diseases of the mind and nervous diseases a special study for the past nine years. Witness made three examinations of the prisoner at the jail and had also closely scrutinized him in court since the 28th of November, when he (witness) arrived in the city. Witness found no defects in the physical conformation of the prisoner's head and face, nor any of the physical peculiarities or symptoms of congenital disease of the brain. On the contrary he found from accurate measurements that the prisoner's head was symmetrical and exceedingly well-shaped head. Witness found no external evidence of any mental or physical disease in the prisoner. He considered him an eccentric man. I believe the man sane, though eccentric, and fully able to distinguish between right and wrong and to realize the consequences.

Scoville noted an exception and Guiteau with an air of solemn seriousness, added, 'With all respect to this court and jury this kind of an examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed? That is a question for this jury to decide. I swear that my moral agency was destroyed. How is this prosecution going to prove that it was not. That's the long and short of it, and that's all there is in this case.'

Pending the cross-examination of this witness the court adjourned until Monday.

"MOST SATISFACTORY."—Newburgh, N. Y., May 27, 1881. W. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I have derived the most satisfactory results from the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. A. C. SMITH.

—There are over one hundred Grangers now stopping at the Park Hotel, Williamsport.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Oysters are abundant and excellent.

—When will a new entertainment visit Bellefonte?

—The most fragrant and best cigars are sold by Harry Green.

—A cigar purchased of Harry Green is worth two at any other establishment.

—The term of Hon. W. P. Jenks as judge of the Clarion district ended last week.

—Those who buy at Sechler's Store are always sure of getting their money's worth.

—The fates ordain that General Beaver, of Bellefonte, Centre county, shall be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

—"Whenever I take my walks abroad," sang a little girl the other day in the first line of an old familiar hymn. But she ended with, "I put my basket on my arm and go to Sechler's Store."

—THE *Philadelphia Weekly Press* announces that it will continue, during the coming year, all the attractive features which have given it it's present prestige and popularity, and that it will add new features, making it still more desirable as a family journal. Specimen copies sent free.

—In subscribing for a weekly newspaper,—outside of your home paper which you must have,—it is well to consider the advantage of taking a paper like *The Philadelphia Weekly Press*, which not only furnishes the choice of the general news and reading, but also the fullest Harrisburg and general Pennsylvania news.

—The glass works and all that relates to it seem just now to be a very lamentable situation. The money has already been exhausted and the employes are here without work and with little money. The sheriff's bills are upon the building, advertising it for sale on Tuesday next. A meeting of citizens is talked of to prevent the sale and keep the works in operation until the six months' lease expires, and still longer if it pays. We understand that Messrs. Daniel Garman, C. T. Alexander and others have offered to give $1,000 each towards keeping the works in operation if sufficient money can be raised.

It is Thought—

That Vennor's snow storm was overtaken by the rain, and got wet.

That the Presbyterian wigwam would make a good gymnasium.

That several hundred pounds of paint might be used to advantage in the West ward.

That a few days more of steady rain will put the wells and springs in excellent condition for winter.

That Bellefonte mud, sticking qualities considered, would command the highest price in any mud market in the world.

That Dan. Hastings, as chairman of the Republican county Committee, will make politics howl in old Centre next fall.

That a coal clinker, by any other name, would raise just as big a lump on a cat's back.

That S. D. Ray, who was recently caught in the act of inspecting a chamber set, contemplates matrimony. O, ho!

That Billy Jones will not succeed in getting the navy portfolio. Reason—too limited knowledge of gunboat's and other war furniture.

That the agent who insulted a young lady on High street Tuesday night, and was lammed over the head with an umbrella for his impudence, is a wiser man than he was.

All Kinds of People.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, is an old saying, and the longer we live the more we are convinced of its truth. Some people seem natural—others unnatural; some act sensible—others in a manner so strange as to be quite unaccountable to us. We observe illustrations of this every day about us. For instance, it is an evidence of good sense and wisdom for every man to buy his groceries of Sechler & Co. Do all people know this? We are convinced that some, at least, do not. But the number who do is constantly increasing and the trade of the store is growing in a wonderful degree. Buy of Sechler because he keeps the best groceries.

How to Get a Map of the State.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes, in connection with its weekly edition, a new county, township and railroad map of Pennsylvania, which is one of the best and most accurate ever gotten up, and is corrected to the latest surveys. It is 38½ by 23½ inches, is handsomely mounted, and can be had, together with the *Weekly Press*, for one year, for $1.50, the price of the map alone. These maps can be found in any post-office in Pennsylvania. Ask your postmaster to show you a copy of the paper and map.

The Death of D. H. Chandler.

A correspondent sends us the following in regard to the death of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. He was an esteemed resident of Julian, and his death was the occasion of much regret. The correspondent says:

Our little town was startled very much on the morning of the 8th instant, by hearing of the sudden death of Mr. D. H. Chandler. He retired to bed at the usual hour, apparently in his usual good health, and died about 2 o'clock next morning, without a struggle. Dr. Swope was called to his bedside, and before assistance could be rendered he passed away.

In the death of Mr. Chandler we have lost a good neighbor and an excellent citizen. He was an affectionate husband and father, and provided well for his household. He was beloved most by those who knew him best. He became a resident of this place three years and one month ago, coming here from Beaver Mills. He was a native of one of the New England States, and like most of the residents of that section was a man of good business tact. He has been employed, during the past fifteen years as an agent of Prentiss & Co. At the time of his death he had just passed the 45th year of his age. Thus in the midst of his manhood he sank down to the grave. He leaves a wife and four children to lament his departure. Peace to his ashes. J. F. T.

Editors and Clergymen.

Editors and clergymen are considered to be regular gormandizers, and in this mid-winter season of large and savory dinners they are supposed to shine forth more brilliantly in this respect than at any other time. The former class are not so often invited to "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" as to the feast of venison and the flow of wine. In proportion to the amount and quality of the viands set before him so will be the length and brilliancy of the "puff" which his entertainer will receive in the next issue of the paper which contains the products of the editor's brain. If he is treated to fowl, he will be expected to give flight to his power of description, and dream of it throughout the following night.

With the clergyman the circumstances are not very different. Soon after Christmas conventions are held. Chickens roost high. The annals of history tell us that nothing is so destructive to the lives of these feathered bipeds as a convention of ministers and elders. They are not to refer to it in their sermons, but unless the discources in substance reflect the fruits of a well-fed, satisfied body and a well-balanced mind the hearers will regret the outlay of money and care expended in the proper preparation of the fowl. If the sermons are satisfactory the choicest inhabitants of the coop will be reserved for the consumption of the minister on his next visit.

—Leonard Rhone, the worthy Grand Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, is in Williamsport, and on Tuesday evening entertained the members of the order with a lengthy annual address. It is not quite as long as the President's message, but fully as interesting. He congratulates the Grange on its increase in numerical strength and its excellent financial condition. He takes occasion to deplore the lack of means for agricultural education for farmers' children, saying that the State College does not answer the purpose. His opinion is that "industrial schools should be separated from those whose chief work is to give classical instruction," and that "daily manual labor should be required, for two or three hours, so as the better to illustrate and impress the instruction of the recitation and lecture rooms." Comments on the College occupied about one-half of his address.

—We inspected a very rare old file of newspapers Thursday afternoon in the office of Gen. James A. Beaver. The file is the property of Hon. J. B. Linn, who has an extensive and valuable collection of old newspapers and manuscripts. It includes a copy of the *Telegraphe*, printed at Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 16, 1795. It is said to have been the first newspaper of that name published in America and in all probability in the world. The *Miltonian*, which is still published in Sunbury, is also on the file, the copies dating as far back as 1818. There are in all about a dozen different newspapers printed throughout the State, nearly all containing Centre county advertisements.

—"THE BEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA." This is one of the many complimentary things said about the *Philadelphia Press*, by its contemporaries. It is indeed an enterprising and thoroughly reliable newspaper, whose pages are never soiled by the unclean things which make so many journals of the day dangerous visitors in the family circle. If you are not a reader of *The Press* already, send for a specimen copy.

—There are some persons (fortunately very few), who are terribly humdrum and matter-of-fact, and boast about it as an evidence of their extremely practical natures. Guiteau in giving his evidence on Wednesday, said: "There's no nonsense or romance in my composition. If there had been I might have gone through the world more smoothly." Blessed are they whose natures are spiced with a small degree of nonsense and romance.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10,000 to $12,000 on good real estate security; farms preferred. Apply to Bond Valentine. d10ml

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

A SMOOTH complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. See notice. 4514

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

THE largest assortment of fall and winter suitings and overcoatings. Leave your orders now.
44tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

HUNDREDS of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidence in the world of its sterling strength.—*Post.* 45tf

For the treatment of catarrh, cold in the head, catarrhal deafness and hay fever we call your particular attention to a new and valuable remedy, Ely's Cream Balm. We are continually hearing favorable reports of its curative effects. It is easy and agreeable to apply. We would strongly recommend this discovery to our patrons and every one suffering from catarrh, etc., being fully convinced it will please in every case. Vanriper & Co., Druggists, Passaic, N. J.

It is much better, by proper care and attention to diet and mode of living, to keep well than it is to live unwisely, get sick and take medicine to restore us to health. There is no reason why people should not be healthy, but should you be so unfortunate as to be troubled with Piles, Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy is a medicine upon which you can rely for immediate relief and permanent cure.

Don't worry any longer with pain; take Peruna.

If you are subject to chills, a certain cure is Peruna. Regulate the bowels with Manalin.

Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are prevalent ills. Peruna and Manalin their cure.

THE GREAT STATE TRIAL.

A complete and authentic record of the evidence, speeches, addresses and studied insane sayings of

Guiteau THE Assassin.

The Crime—Its Causes and consequences—Stalwartism as explained on the Witness Stand by Hon. James G. Blaine—Graphic Exciting Scenes in Court—Attempts upon the Assassin's Life—Sketches of Principal Characters engaged in this world-famous Criminal Trial—50,000,000 people await in anxiety the evidence in this the most remarkable Trial in American History.

AGENTS in every town. There are millions WANTED in it. Send 50 cents for outfit, and secure teritory at once. Address,
UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
5014 Philadelphia, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned administrators of &c. of William Whippo, late of Halfmoon twp., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, A. D. 1882,

at 1 o'clock of said day, the following described real estate of said decedent, to wit: Beginning at a hickory corner on the line of the property now owned by Henry Stevens, thence south forty-two and a half degrees, west twenty-eight and 2-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Thomas Wilson's heirs north forty-two degrees west twenty-nine 9-10 perches to a chestnut, thence along line of lot of John Miller north forty-two degrees east twenty-five 3-10 perches to a post, thence south forty-seven 1-2 degrees east twenty-nine 9-10 perches to the hickory, place of beginning, containing four acres and allowance, less one-half acre sold to John Miller by said decedent in his lifetime. All cleared and under fence.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN WILSON
50ts Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Wm. H. Harter, adm'r., *cum testamento annexo*, of Geo. Fowler, deceased, and restate the account in accordance with his findings, will meet the parties interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, January 10th, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock of said day, where all parties interested may attend. JNO. G. LOVE,
5013 Auditor.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre County. Estate of Wm. W. Love, dec'd. The auditor, appointed by the court to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Geo. C. Boal and Mrs. Jane W. Love, administrators, etc., to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, January 7th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of J. L. Spangler, Esq., in Bellefonte, where and when all parties interested may attend if they see proper. C. P. HEWES,
4913 Auditor.

FANCY SLIPPERS for the holidays at
DOLL & M'NGLE'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Miller, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to Robert Valentine, Jacob D. Valentine and Elizabeth D. Miller, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay. ROBERT VALENTINE,
JAC. D. VALENTINE,
4616 ELIZABETH D. MILLER.

An Interesting Colloquy!

Good morning, my friend; I am glad you came in the forenoon, for then I can take time to show you around. I hardly know what to call your attention to first. Suppose we just commence here at the door with this case that I have just fitted up with entirely new goods, and which display is exceeded in very few towns in the State. You will notice the line of ladies' gold watches, not many of a kind, but those fine ones are cased the handsomest of any that I ever had, and up to to-day my sales of fine gold watches have exceeded the entire sales of the last Christmas season. You would like to see those twenty-five dollar gold watches I am advertising? Well, I can only show you two of them, so I need not tell you how fast they are going; but when you consider a fine 14 K. gold cap nickle, full-jeweled lever watch for $25, your wonder ceases and you are surprised that more still are not sold. Ten karat! no sir, I don't keep them as they are classed by all responsible dealers as trash, and I have never yet known of a person who bought one that was satisfied with it at the end of the year. Yes, sir; I did sell sell them at one time, but several years ago I abandoned the sale of them, as it was impossible to satisfy a customer with them, no matter at what price you sold them; and then, to be candid, I never saw a plump 10 K. watch yet. They run from 6 to 10 K. generally, but are all sold for 10. Those fine silver band you see there were selected from a line of samples sent over from England, and can not be duplicated in America at any price. Those serpent coils are very stylish, and immense quantities are sold in New York. I saw ladies wear them there as a single coil around the neck. That flat link necklace and locket will commend itself to all who are posted in such matters. It's just out, very few on sale anywhere yet, but lots will be sold in this place next season; so whoever gets this one will be one year ahead. It's English make, too; next season we will have American. I don't think there is any use trying to show you those rings, lace pins, sleeve buttons, studs, &c., as there are so many of them; but notice this set. The price is $2.50, and that set there is worth $75, so you see how they run. This pair of bracelets is worth two dollars, and the pair alongside is worth $80. This lace pin is worth 50 cents, and that one there in that fine blue retort case is worth $10. But let's hurry along, and as you pass please notice that silver thimble. What do you think of it for 50 cents? Yes, 50 cents is a common price for a common silver thimble, but do you know that silver thimbles and 18 K. plain rings are two hobbies of mine, and I spare no effort or expense to get them just as good as they can be made; for I wont sell a thimble that the marks of the drill on the top show through on the inside; it won't wear. I believe I have everything in the silver plated ware line that any one is likely to call for. I am talking castor stronger now than I ever did before, for I never had such elegant castors for as little money as I now have. They are going, too. That box there that the express man just left contains my second order for spoons and forks. My first stock got so completely broken last week that I duplicated my entire holiday order. Now suppose we glance at these fancy goods. If you had come last week I could have shown you many more pretty things. That is a cup and saucer. Please handle it carefully, as it's a Royal (the finest ware in the known world), and it would be a sin to break it, for although it is only a cup and saucer, yet it is a work of art, and for decoration, color and underglaze is not excelled by anything before the American public. Yes, sir; twenty-five cents is all I ask for that mustache cup and saucer, and it pays me a fair profit at that. Don't you think those are beauties for 50 and 75 cents? In fact they are greater bargains than that cup and saucer there at 25. If you don't think that pair of vases are handsome just wait and hear what the ladies say when their eyes strike them; you'd think they would —. That, sir, is a waste paper basket, about the same price as last year, only 100 per cent. better goods, all bamboo and will wear a lifetime. Those glove boxes that I am sending by mail for 28 cts., and those handkerchief boxes and jewel boxes for 31 cts., are going rather faster than I care about. I would like them to last until Christmas, as people are writing, enclosing the money, and it will take less time to send the boxes than to write and explain. No, sir; these packages are not new goods coming in; they are articles selected and laid away. My customers are buying earlier this season. You recollect last year I entirely ran out of Japanese bread and fruit trays before the season fairly commenced—sold, I think, about forty dozen. I bought all I could find this year, and let them go at 25 cents each. Those work boxes and cabinets cost from one dollar up to ten. But here comes a customer; I will have to say good day. Come again, and in making your purchases for Christmas, don't forget

Frank P. Blair,

No. 2 Brockerhoff House.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Walker twp., said county, on

Monday, December 26th,

the following described real estate, late of Wm. C. Hosterman, deceased, to wit:

A valuable farm, situate in Walker township, about one-half mile north-east of Hublersburg containing 64 acres and 139 perches, 55 acres of which are cleared and under a good state of cultivation. Most of the soil is of a good limestone quality. The improvements are a good two-story frame Dwelling House, newly finished, a new Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. Cistern at the barn and house. There is an orchard of thrifty young trees. This farm is located near Churches, Schools and other conveniences, making it a desirable property for any one who is looking for a comfortable home.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, the last two payments to be on interest.

REBECCA HOSTERMAN,
C. W. SECHRIST,
4813 Administrators.

LADIES' FINE SHOES, cheaper than ever. Best make and warranted, at
DOLL & MINGLE'S.

PATENTS.

GEORGE E. LEMON, ATT'Y AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Send sketch of model for Preliminary Examination and opinion as to Patentability, for which NO CHARGE is made. If reported patentable, no charge for services unless successful. Send for Famphlet of instrucions.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865. 47-41

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE:

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Harris township, in said county, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1881,

the following described real estate, late of Daniel Riley, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm, situate in Harris township, about one mile south-west of Boalsburg, bounded on the north by lots of Henry Fredericks; on the east by land of Jesse Moore; on the south by Tussey Mountain, and on the west by lands of Samuel Bailey, containing one hundred acres and thirty-four perches.

The improvements on said farm are a two story brick house, a bank barn and other outbuildings; also an apple orchard.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions made known at time of sale.

4813 J. G. IRVIN, Administrator.

LARGEST STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

---

40 All French Chromo Cards, Hand Boquets, Mottoes, Birds, etc., Name on 10c. S. B. Hustead, Nassau, N. Y. 47t4

NOTICE.—Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Taylor twp, Centre county, Pa., on or about the 20th of November, A. D. 1881, one Black Heifer, with white on hips; no ear mark. Supposed to be about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages and take the same away, or it will be disposed of according to law. DANIEL BEANS.

D. G. GANOE, Township Clerk.
Fowler, Dec. 9, 1881. 13-49t3

Election Notice.

To the Stockholders of the BELLEFONTE GAS COMPANY:

THE annual election of said company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 2d day of January, 1882. A President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.

E. M. BLANCHARD, Secre'ary.

ARTICS, Gum Boots, Sandals, etc., at
DOLL & MINGLE'S,
Brockerhoff row.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre County. In the matter of the account of A. R. Barlou, executor of Clement Beckwith, deceased. The auditor appointed by the court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, restate the said account in accordance with the findings, and make distribution of the fund found to be in the hands of the said accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, A. D 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY,
4913 Auditor.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre County. In the matter of the exceptions to the account of S. P. Ruble and James Ruble, executors of Peter Ruble, deceased. The auditor appointed by the court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed, restate the account according to the findings, and make distribution of the fund to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1882, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., at 10 o'clock a. m. S. D. GRAY,
4913 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre County. In the matter of the estate of Jesse Cowher, deceased. Exceptions to the account of A. R. Barlow, executor of said decedent. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, to restate the account and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested and will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

4913 S. D. RAY, Auditor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased the following named articles at Sheriff's sale as the property of G. M. Hertlein, in Burnside township, viz: Hay in barn, brown horse, sorrel horse, double set harness, single harness, pair bob sleds, cutting box, lot of straw, blacksmith tools, etc., in shop, wind mill, sleigh, grindstone, chains, ropes, scythes, cross cut saws, goods in store, lot of camp beddings, woods tools, cooking utensils, provisions and feed, and all his property not named. All persons are cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the same in any manner.

4913 H. S. SAYRS.

THE

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Leading American Newspaper.

During the year 1882 The Tribune hopes to employ with increasing success the work and methods which have won for it so large a measure of popular approval. It has attained, and means never to lose, the high standard of success which was aimed at by its founder, the largest circulation among the best people. So large a circulation and one so widely distributed over the entire territory of the Nation, has never been attained by any other newspaper in the United States. We accept this fact as the verdict of the American people upon the conduct and character of The Tribune. The position it occupies could never have been gained nor retained but by pre-eminent merits as a newspaper, as an organ of sound opinion, and an advocate of just public measures.

In short, The Tribune will, as heretofore, continue to be the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time; will keep abreast of the highest progress, favor the freest discussion, hear all sides, appeal always to the most enlightened intelligence and the purest morality, and refuse peremptorily to cater to the tastes of the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant.

The well known special features of THE TRIBUNE will be carefully maintained. Its Agricultural Department will remain as it is, the fullest and best. The Household and Young Folks' Departments, the literary, scientific and religious features, the standard market reports, will all be kept and extended as opportunity may serve.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.—THE TRIBUNE has never been equaled by any other paper in the permanent and substantial value of its premiums, and the extraordinary liberality of the terms upon which it has offered them to the public. We take pleasure in calling attention of all intelligent readers to the following offers:

The Library of Universal Knowledge,

embracing Chambers' Encyclopædia complete, omitting only some of the cuts, with extensive additions by an able corps of American editors, treating about 15,000 additional topics, thoroughly Americanizing the entire work, adding to it over 25 per cent. of the latest, freshest, and most valuable matter, the whole making 15 handsome octavo volumes of 6 to 9½ inches in size, averaging nearly 900 pages to the volume, printed in large type on good strong calendered paper, and neatly and substantially bound in cloth.

Charles Dickens's Complete Works.

An entirely new edition of the complete works of Charles Dickens, printed from new electrotype plates, large, clear type, on fine calendered paper, in 15 volumes 5½ by 7¼ inches in size, containing over 800 pages each, beautifully bound in cloth, gilt. This is one of the handsomest editions of Dickens's works ever issued. The price of the set of 15 volumes is $22.50. We can send either Dickens's works or the Library of Universal Knowledge, as above described, on the following terms:

For $15. The Library of Universal Knowledge, or Dickens's Complete Works, as above described, and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE 5 years to one suscriber.

For $20. The Library of Universal Knowledge, or Dickens's Complete Works, as above described, and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE 5 years to one subscriber.

For $19. The Library of Universal Knowledge or Dickens's Complete Works, as above described, and ten copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year.

For $28. The Library of Universal Knowledge, or Dickens' Complete Works, as above described, and twenty copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year.

The postage on the Library of Universal Knowledge, if sent by mail, will be 21 cents per volume; on Dickens's Works 15 cents per volume, which the subscriber will remit if wishing them thus sent. In packages, by express, they can be had much cheaper.

The Great Bible Concordance.

Analytical Concordance to the Bible, *on an entirely new plan*, containing every word in alphabetical order, arranged under its Hebrew or Greek original, with the literal meaning of each and its pronunciation; 311,000 references, 118,000 beyond Cruden; marking 30,000 various readings in the New Testament; with the latest information on Biblical Geography and Antiquities, etc., etc. By Robert Young, LL.D., author of a new Literal Translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures; Concise Critical Comments on the same; a Grammatical Analysis of the Minor Prophets in Hebrew; Biblical Notes and Queries; Hebrew Grammar, etc.

This great work is comprised in one handsome quarto volume, containing 1,100 three-column pages, neatly and substantially bound in cloth.

It is at once a Concordance, a Greek, Hebrew and English Lexicon of Bible words, and a Scriptural Gazetteer, and will be as valuable to students of the Holy Word as an Unabridged Dictionary is to the general reader. In fact, every home that has a Bible in it ought also to have this great help to Bible reading and study. It is as well adapted to the use of the common reader as to that of the scholarly clergyman.

We offer it, in connection with THE TRIBUNE, at the following remarkably low rates:

For $6 the Concordance and one copy of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE five years, or five copies one year, to different addresses.

For $11 the Concordance and one copy of the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE five years, or five copies one year or ten copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year, to different addresses.

For $20 the Concordance and twenty copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year, to different addresses.

The postage on the Concordance is 40 cents, which the subscriber will remit if wishing it sent by mail. Except for short distances the mail will be cheaper than the express.

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARIES.—We can furnish the new revised and enlarged edition of either Webster's or Worcester's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE five years for $15; or the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for $17. Remember that these are the *new* and *enlarged* editions of these great works.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

There ought to be in every home and every office in the land good portraits of James A. Garfield and his heroic wife. To enable every one to possess them, every subscriber to the TRIBUNE who, with his subscription, will send 10 cents additional to pay for packing and postage, will receive as a present from the TRIBUNE an elegant life-like portrait of the late President Garfield or his wife, whichever may be preferred, or for 20 cents additional we will send them both. These portraits the TRIBUNE has had engraved in the best style, and they are perfect fac-similes of the best crayon likenesses ever taken of the martyr President and his noble wife. They are beautifully printed on fine plate paper, 22 by 28 inches in size, and will be ornaments to any parlor, library, or office.

Terms of the Tribune.

(Without Premiums.)

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, one year.....$2.00
Five copies, one year..... 1.50 each.
Ten copies, one year..... 1.00 each.

And an extra copy with every ten names; or any person making up a club may retain ten per cent. cash commission.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copies, one year.....$3.00
Five copies, one year..... 2.50 each.
Ten copies, one year..... 2.00 each.

And one free copy with every ten names; or, the person making up a club may retain ten per cent. cash commission.

The price of the DAILY TRIBUNE, including the Sunday Edition, is $12 a year, $3 for three months, $1 20 for one month. Without the Sunday Edition, $10 per year, $2.50 for three months, $1 for one month. The Sunday Edition alone is $2 per year. We cannot afford club rates or commissions on DAILY subscriptions.

SPECIMEN COPIES of either edition of the TRIBUNE sent free and postage paid to any address. We want an agent at every Post-office in the United States where we have not one now. Remittances should be made by registered letter, Post-office order, or draft on New York. Address THE TRIBUNE,
New York.

Goldsmith Brothers.

BEE HIVE

Bee Hive

ONE PRICE

STORES.

Mr. S. Goldsmith having just returned from New York, where he has purchased the largest and best selected stock of GOODS ever brought to Bellefonte.

An early inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties

—o—

We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!

—o—

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods,

Dress Goods.

—o—

Silks,

Plush,

Velvets.

—o—

THE PRICE TELLS,
and everybody
TELLS THE PRICE.

—o—

CLOAKS,

LACES,

FRINGES,

Gloves,

HOSIERY,

Skirts,

CLOTHS,

CRAPE,

CORSETS,

PRINTS,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS,

&c., &c.

—o—

We desire to call special attention to our

Gents' Department

We can rig out the sterner sex from top to bottom, inside and outside, with anything that they demand.

MR. THOS. JACKSON is still at the head of our Merchant Tailoring, and he will be glad to welcome all of his old friends, and serve them in the most courteous and workmanlike manner.

We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

Goldsmith Bros,

(*Successors to Bauland & Newman.*)

Bellefonte, Pa.

New York Office,
39 & 41 Walker Street.

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

SEE THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING!

This Month, October, 1881.

CASHMERES at 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

DOUBLE WIDTH BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents per yard.

The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Stock of All-wool FLANNEL SUITINGS in all the New Shades.

BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 8 Cents Per Yard.

The Largest Stock of CORSETS in the County.

Call and see the GIANT HIP, Warranted not to Break on the Hip.

A Beautiful Line of LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS, Black and Light Colored

☞ Ladies, we will be glad if you don't buy any BONNETS and HATS until you see our Stock. We cannot begin to tel you of all the New and Tasteful HATS and TRIMMINGS we have.

There is not a Place in Centre County where you can do as well in SHOES as you can with us. We have THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM YOU CAN DESIRE,

—AND—

WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

by Buying SHOES from us, and we have

THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST

THAT CAN BE FOUND.

If you buy our good SHOES we will warrant them to

GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,

and we mean it. We have ELKINS' BEST MAKES and they are THE BEST MADE.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOOTS OF ALL KINDS!

LIGHT, MEDIUM HEAVY, HEAVY,

In fact, any kind that a man wants, and in prices we defy competion.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

WHITE, FLANNEL and CASSIMER SHIRTS.

The FINEST BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS in the County.

Our $1.00 White Shirt

WE GUARANTEE AS GOOD

As you pay $1.50 for elsewhere. If it is not so we will give you a shirt for nothing. We have sold stacks of them.

HATS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

CLOTHING. You must come and see our stock when you need a suit. We guarantee to SAVE YOU from $1.00 to $3.00 in the price of a suit. *We have the LARGEST STOCK to select from in* THE COUNTY, AND MONEY IS SAVED FOR YOU TO BUY FROM US. WE WONT MENTION prices, but come and see them and we guarantee you'll be glad to buy.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS!

—ABOUT—

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM,

And bought from parties going out of business. We warrant them 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

REMEMBER We Buy for Four Store

AND BUY IN

LARGE QUANTITIES,

And we can do better than small dealers. Come, and we warrant that you'll be glad you did come.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

LYON & CO.

Branches at Philipsburg, Pa., Houtzdale, Pa., and Reynoldsville, Pa.

13-41-2m

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

15-tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Obstinate Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.— As soon as the criminal court opened this morning Guiteau shouted out: "A crank in Chicago says I talked with him about this case. I don't know the man. It is false."

Colonel Corkhill called, as the first witness of the day, Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Col. She knew L. W. Guiteau from her earliest recollections. He was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the life and character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who, it had been alleged by the defense, had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856. Her mother was noted for her ovely disposition and christian character, and her virtues are remembered and spoken of to this day. Witness was her nurse and constant attendant up to the hour of her death, and never saw the slightest indication of flightiness or insanity.

Witness was questioned in relation to the evidence of Davis, one of the witnesses for the defense. Davis testified he was at one time in Mrs. Maynard's room during her last illness, and she was very flighty and incoherent, and continually charged him (Davis) to look out for her husband and children, for she feared they would go to the poor house. The witness (Mrs. Wilson) smiled incredulously while the question was being put, and replied that she did not even remember the man Davis.

The disposition of Mr. Turner was read, in which he said: "I have heard her husband say she died insane." Witness (Mr. Wilson) was questioned in regard to it. Scoville objected to the reply, 'I never heard of it," and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville.

Guiteau became enraged at Judge Porter and shouted: "Now hold your thunder till you get to the jury, judge. You are doing this sort of thing too much."

Judge Porter without noticing the out-burst, continued in a most impressive manner, to argue this point, when Guiteau broke in again: "I'm not a criminal, and I won't be till I am convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your eloquence till you get at the jury."

Scoville expostulated with him, but he retorted in a most vicious manner: "Shut up, and mind your business. I know what I'm doing."

Witness was questioned in regard to the various members of the Guiteau family, and stated positively that she never saw any indication of insanity in any of them. Speaking of the prisoner's father, L. W. Guiteau, witness said: "My uncle Luther visited me frequently, and I loved him with tender affection. Our whole family were delighted with his lovely Christian character, and such a thought as that he might be of unsound mind never entered my head."

Witness was subjected to a close and critical cross-examination. She was asked if she entertained any prejudice against having hereditary insanity, as alleged in the defense, and replied: "I object to any unfair statements being made upon that subject. Perhaps, for the sake of my children, I might dislike to have it set up. For myself, facts can make no difference."

Her evidence in chief remained unshaken, and her testimony produced a marked sensation.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wilson's testimony John W. Guiteau arose from his seat, next to the prisoner, and asked the court to rule out the question and answer relative to witness' father having died of softening of the brain. "I cannot see, your honor," continued Guiteau, "the occasion for dragging in people who have no blood connection with the prisoner."

Judge Cox—I think the matter irrelevant.

Guiteau—Mrs. Wilson seems to be a very bright young lady, but she is opposed to having it appear that there is any insanity in the family. That's what the matter with her testimony.

Scoville here arose, trembling with excitement, and protested gainst the meddling of John W. Guiteau, in the case.

Colonel Corkhill called George C. Mayhard, who verified in several material points the testimony of the preceding witness.

The court was about to announce the usual recess, when John W. Guiteau rose and said: 'Your honor, I greatly desire to make a personal explanation. My father is dead—'

Guiteau broke in, interrupting him: 'Oh, shut up and sit down. You have been vindicated.'

Davidge here objected to any more such scenes. The prisoner had continually been allowed to interrupt the proceedings, and at this rate the trial would soon become a farce.

Judge Cox—I see no occasion, Mr. Guiteau, for any explanation on your part.

Witness stated that in all his conversation with the prisoner, through all his relations with him and his observations of conduct, he never suspected any insanity in the prisoner.

John Palmer, of Saratoga Springs, testified that Guiteau boarded a week with him and ran away without paying his board bill.

Guiteau—'Well, I might have confessed that and saved the government $100.'

The interrogations which had been submitted to the president were then handed in with their answers. The president stated that he had seen the prisoner perhaps a dozen times, but never gave him any encouragement to hope for political preferment. He had received a letter from the prisoner in October last, which he had not preserved, in which the prisoner requested that he would obtain for him a postponement of the trial.

Rev. Macarthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, New York, testified at great length, and gave a very thrilling account of his knowledge of Guiteau's life and evil practices in New York, after which court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Three Jurymen Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—District Attorney Corkhill stated to day that he thought the Guiteau trial would be over by Christmas. The counsel for the government are very well satisfied with the progress of the case. They are also satisfied that it will result in the conviction of the prisoner. Some very important witnesses remain yet to be called. The testimony of these witnesses will be on a line with the testimony offered the government during the last two or three days. Mr. Scoville has lost a good deal of his confidence in his ability to establish the plea made of insanity. While he does not yet despair it is understood that he has admitted to an intimate friend that the prisoner himself had done as much to overthrow the theory of the defense as all the witnesses for the prosecution. There is one important witness for the government yet to be called to whose testimony the public looks forward with considerable curiosity. This is Mrs. Dunmire, the prisoner's "ex wife." The element of domestic scandal involved in her testimony probably adds additional zest to what is expected of her.

Mr. Scoville intends to deliver a lecture next Wednesday evening and has secured Lincoln hall for that purpose. By undertaking the defense he has left his business in Chicago without recompense and has become impoverished thereby to such an extent that he admits that he is compelled to make use of notoriety obtained in this trial to replenish his exhausted exchequer.

There is a great deal of sympathy felt here with Mr. Scoville, because of the disinterested course of that gentlemen in undertaking the unpopular part of defending the notorious criminal. He has made a great many friends during his stay. This public sympathy extends to Mrs. Scoville. Mr. and Mrs. Scoville have removed from the Tremont house to private lodging. There has been some disagreement between them and Mr. John W. Guiteau as to the conduct of the case. The latter resents the theory of insanity as an imputation upon the family. They have parted company so far as domestic relations are concerned, and it is probably that they will part company forever upon the termination of the trial.

There is another complication likely to arise in the case. Three of the jurors are ill to-night at the National hotel in this city. Their names are Gaddis, Wormley (the colored juror) and Broemler. The first is suffering from threatened pneumonia, Wormley from Gastritis and Broemler from neuralgia. Wormley's situation was at one time supposed to be very critical, but Dr. Smith Townshend stated to your correspondent this evening that he thought Wormley had passed the rubicon and that the medicine administered had done him good. His and the others' illness is ascribed to a want of exercise, and he has so informed the marshal having the jury in charge. Should one of the twelve be unable to serve the trial may be continued by consent of counsel with eleven men. Dr. Townshend said he would endeavor to have three in condition by next week, or that they would be able to do duty and that the trial could proceed. There is some anexiety on the part of the prosecution, however, that in spite of this promise the trial may be blocked,

Another Day with Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The first witness in the Guiteau case to-day was Dr. Edward Charles Spitzga, New York. Witness had made the study of nervous and mental diseases a specialty, and had been called upon to testify as an expert about twenty-five times. Witness examined the prisoner in jail yesterday, and was satisfied he is insane. Witness considered the main features of prisoner's case to be a tendency to the formation of a delusion, opinions, and morbid projects and strong indications of imbecility of judgment, 'and while,' said witness, 'I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or moral monstrosity.'

Scoville then read witness a hypothetical question, and asked if, in his (witness') opinion, the prisoner was sane or insane on the 2d of July?

Witness declined to answer any hypothetical questions in cases where he had made a personal examination. Witness considered prisoner insane when he examined him. He believed he must have been in more or less of a morbid mental state throughout his life, and that he was probably insane on the 2nd of July.

Witness stated he visited the jail under an assumed name, that of Professor Brown, phrenologist. He desired to take the prisoner unawares, and so pretended to make a psychological examination.

Witness was asked if the prisoner was able to distinguish between right and wrong. He declined to express an opinion as to his moral responsibility, but from his examination of the prisoner he was of the opinion that since he (the prisoner) has been a lawyer he has always known the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

As soon as the court was called to order Guiteau, with flashing eyes and nervous utterance, shouted out, 'There are a good many poodle dogs on the press, and I want to express my contempt for these poodle dogs of the press. The high toned press of the country are beginning to express their opinion that it would be a crime to hang a man who was in my condition on the 2nd of July when I was impelled upon the President.'

Some one in the audience cried out, 'shoot him now.' Cries of order on the part of the bailiffs soon reduced the audience to quiet.

Dr. Spitzga again took the stand. Witness concluded from the shape of the face and head and defective innovation of the facial muscles and from the pronounced deviation of the tongue to the left; that the prisoner was born with an unequal development of the brain; that his insanity was congenital. Witness described with great particularity the peculiar ties of head formation which he had detected in the prisoner's case. He thought in the prisoner's case the inequality in the two sides of the head was three times greater than in the normal head. The inequality could be taken as an indication of moral imbecility only in proportion to its degree. Witness continued: 'If I had only that man's (pointing to Guiteau) mean face to judge by I might say he was a depraved man or an insane man, but introducing the other factors, the unequal formation of the head, the inequality of the facial expression and the deviation of the tongue, I am of the opinion that the trouble is of a congenital origin.

The Guiteau Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Dr. Spitzka resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day.

Corkhill handed to witness a slip of paper, upon which was drawn a diagram of a human head, and said: 'Now, doctor, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred yesterday?'

Before any reply could be made Guiteau raised a laugh by saying. 'That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a new hat if I would let him take my head; I got the hat, but you don't pay for it, Corkhill; oh, no! the government will have to do so.'

Witness went on giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane.

Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Guiteau broke in with, 'I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up.' Subsequently Guiteau again interrupted the examination, and shouted, 'I see that Crank Talmage has been doing sensational business on this case; he had better go slow, he has been before his synod several times for lying, and has the reputation in New York for running a house of prostitution; I have got my eye on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view of this case.'

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, was next examined.

The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the several phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecution.

Judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the jury what he meant by "irresistable impulse," and his answer was: "Perversions of emotions to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute an irresistable impulse."

Guiteau—Doctor, I want to ask you where a man is impelled to commit a crime by an impulse he cannot resist, is he sane or insane?

Answer—When that fact can be proved, sir, it is insanity.

Guiteau—"That's just my case, sir," with an air of perfect satisfaction. Then, turning to Scoville, "Come, that's the whole case; let's have recess, I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question.

Guiteau, impatiently—Oh, you keep still; it's all they can do to put up with me.

Mrs. Scoville—Can a man be born insane?

Answer—No, madam; he could be born an idiot, or an imbecile; insanity is an acquired state after birth.

Witness knew Guiteau's wife, some members of his family having rendered her a service. Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Guiteau here took occasion to slander his wife in most outrageous terms. "This man," he said, "knew her before I did. You can draw your own inference."

Massachusetts' Elections.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14.—Mayor Sovering, the citizens' candidate, was re-elected here to-day. The working men elected a majority of the aldermen. 'No license' was adopted by a large majority.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 14.—In the muncipal election in Salem to-day politics had no part in the contest. Mayor Cooley was re-elected and "License" was adopted.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Dr. S. A. Green, republican, a citizens' nominee, was elected mayor to-day.

WORCHESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Elijah B. Stoddard was re-elected mayor to day.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the senate Messrs Maxey, Vest, Groome and Ferry presented petitions for the prohibition of unjust discriminations in railroad charges.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution for a select committee of seven to be appointed by the chair on the extension of suffrage to women or a removal of their legal disabilities. He asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Mr. Vest objected.

At the close of the morning business Mr. Pendleton took the floor upon his bill to regulate and improve the civil service. He defined the spoils system thus: The universal rule—if there be any exception, it only emphasizes the rule—in service and office, partizan work and official salary as pay, and change in the office-holder as soon as the salary shall have been paid for the work, or a better or a newer worker appears. He traced Guiteau's motive in shooting President Garfield, and said the fact is patent that he wanted an office and did not get it, and he believed the President was responsible for his failure. He wanted a new deal—a new distribution of offices; he believed a new president would make a new distribution, and that he would have another chance. The desire for office and the belief that he had earned it; the belief that the president could and ought to divide the spoils among the victors; the brutality of our politics which traduces the character and vilifies the motives whenever a difference of opinion or action exits. These made his crime possible.'

He closed as follows: 'I appeal to the senators on the other side of this chamber: You have the administration; you have the offices; you are enjoying the power of emoluments. This bill does not disturb you in the possession of them. I appeal to the senators on this side of the chamber: We are in the minority; we have no offices now; the changes of time will sooner or later put them in our grasp. Let us declare that we will have none of these offices except those which may be won by merit. let us give this earnest of our sincerity in the great reform; let us give this token of the purity and patriotism of our coming administration of the government; let us convince the people, even our opponents, that we contend for power, not that we may enjoy the emoluments of office, but that we may lead the country in the pathways of advancement and beneficence, under the inspiration of true democracy.

Mr. Vest introduced Eads' bill for the construction of a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehauntepec. The bill provides that Eads shall first demonstrate the practicability of the scheme by expending $75,000,000 in preliminary work, and that when the plan is proved practicable congress shall guarantee bonds to the amount of $1,000,000.

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The republican senators this morning held a caucus of brief duration. The report of the committee on the subject of revising the republican membership of some of the senate committee was accepted without controversy.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as secretary of state, and it was confirmed.

A republican sanator, on good terms with the administration, says the president has not decided upon any new cabinet officers beyond Frelinghuysen, and that the president intends to fill one cabinet place with any man General Grant may designate, and at present Grant hesitates between Chaffee and Beale but the indications are that Beale will be selected. Postmaster General James expected to stay in the cabinet until next July and so announced, but the bank of which he was elected president in New York objects to this plan, and wants his services early next year. It is probable that James will retire in January, and that he will be succeeded by Filley.

The president has accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton, to take effect on the 31st instant.

A Russian Growl at the President's Message.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The *Novve Vermie* expresses indignation at the reference in President Arthur's message to the representations made by the United States government to Russia on the subject of the Jews. It says President Arthur has departed from the principle of American policy of no interference in the affairs of foreign countries, and it remarks that the message does not refer to England's treatment of Ireland. It further says that President Arthur recently repelled interference in regard to the Panama canal but yet allows himself to judge Russian affairs, which he does not understand.

The State Grange.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 15—At to day's session of the state grange standing committees were appointed. Addresses were delivered by William A. Armstrong, of the New York state grange, and by Victor Piollett and Dr. Calder. This evening a public meeting was held in the court house, at which W. J. Wood, of Lycoming, presided. A number of address were delivered. Governor Hoyt, who arrived here this evening from a visit to Elmira, attended the public meeting by invitation and made a short address, paying a warm tribute to the agricultural classes of Pennsylvania compared with those of the west.

New Advertisements.

Truth Attested.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—The undersigned, a member of the staff of Forney's *Progress*, has been a sufferer for years with kidney troubles. The use by him of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been followed by beneficial results.

W. W. Brady

I know the gentleman whose signature is above, Mr. W. H. Brady, and I can say that any statement made by him deserves to be considered the exact truth.

J. W. Forney

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

W. H. Warner & Co., Rochester N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

C. Kendrick

(D.D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13-48-3ys

The Century Magazine

(Scribner's Monthly)

FOR THE COMING YEAR.

With the November number began the new series under the title of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged and improved "SCRIBNER." The page is somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about fourteen additional pages.

The following is a summary of the leading features of the new series for the year:

A new novel by Mrs. Burnett (author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.

Studies of the Louisiana Creoles. By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.

A novel by W. D. Howells (author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc.) dealing with characteristic features of American life.

Ancient and modern sculpture. A "History of Ancient Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, to contain the finest series of engravings yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.

The opera in New York, by Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable series, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.

Architecture and decoration in America will be treated in a way to interest both householder and housewife; with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.

Representative men and women of the 19th century. Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits, of George Eliot, Robert Browning, Rev. Frederick W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, Wm. D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and George W. Cable.

Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's, and George Eliot's novels, succeeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dickens's novels.

The reform of the civil service. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this pressing political question.

Poetry and poets in America. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Stedman.

Stories, sketches and essays may be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Muir, Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," Geo. W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Redwood, F. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank R. Stockton, Constance F. Woolson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert Stickney, Washington Gladden, John Borroughs, Parke Godwin, Tommaso Salvini, Henry King, Ergest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. B. Washburne and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tile Club," and an original Life of Bewick, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.

The editorial departments throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE will remain at $4.00 per year (35 cents a number). The portrait (size 21 x 27) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-size drawing by Wyatt Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at $5.00 retail, or together with THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for $6.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere. THE CENTURY CO.,

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New York.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

An Illustrated Weekly—16 Pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III. Commenced November 1, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe.

The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—*New York Evening Post.*

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—*Boston Journal.*

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—*Christian Advocate*, Buffalo, New York.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—*Hartford Daily Times.*

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—*Springfield Union.*

TERMS:

Harper's Young people per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1 50.

Single Numbers, Four cents each.

The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $3.00; postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; postage, 35 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.

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Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.
26 41

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Julian Furnace, in Huston township, on or about Oct. 1st, four yearling calves, each marked with a notch under left ear. Two are of roan color, one dark spotted and one red and white. The owner or owners are requested to claim property and pay charges, or they will be dealt with according to law.

4813daw AUSTIN SWISHER.

FOR SALE.

A farm, three and one-half miles from Bellefonte, containing

120 ACRES,

with house thereon containing ten rooms, good as new. All necessary outbuildings. Good frame barn, and plenty of good water near the house and barn.

GOOD ORCHARD OF FRUIT.

The land is all under a high state of cultivation; near schools, churches and postoffice. Inquire of BOND VALENTINE,
n20daw2m Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa

Local Small Talk.

—Ice dealers are not particularly happy over the outlook for ice.

—An awning is being erected over the entrance to Mr. Bower's grocery store on Bishop street.

—It would be difficult to imagine more intense darkness than prevailed about 11 o'clock last night.

—Sunday-school attendance is on the increase, something that generally occurs at this season of the year.

—The demands of the sheriff having been satisfied, the bosom of the average Presbyterian has ceased to heave.

—Our patrons are acting in a very sensible manner and doing themselves a favor by rushing in advertisements faster than they can be set up.

—Vennor's snow storm, due here on the 7th, has probably got stuck in the mud somewhere—or else delayed on account of the weather.

—If anyone intends making us a Christmas present, let it be a useful one. We don't like confectionery, and have no room to hang mottoes.

—S. D Ray, Esq, thinks seriously of going on a turkey hunt this week, and stray birds, not up to the cute tricks of lawyers, may as well prepare to live on.

—Those interested in the Christmas decoration of the Episcopal church are requested to meet at the church this evening after the usual prayer-meeting service.

—The latest generous action of Mr. Andrew Karnegie, of Pittsburg, is a gift of $100 for the relief of the Boyle family, of Cresson, a number of whose children died of diphtheria.

—A wedding soon to take place on Howard street is among the important events now the subject of conversation, the contracting parties being—oh, well, we won't tell just yet.

—Miss Bessie Carey, of Tyrone, is visiting at Mr. Sturdevant's, on Linn street. We know of one young man, at least, who is in a very amiable frame of mind in consequence of her presence in town.

—A number of the teachers of the public schools, we understand, are preparing an interesting programme for examination-day exercises. The public will of course be invited to be present on this occasion.

—In descending an icy pavement it is always advisable to keep the eyes directed downward. A Linn street man failed to observe this natural law yesterday morning, and as a result will stand up to his meals for several days.

—This town is getting too lively altogether;—let up a little. Nobody can stand such a whirl of excitement. We shall all be "plugged out" by next spring, at this rate, and obliged to to spend all our capital in recruiting up at the seashore. Go slow a while.

—The box factory at this place has received an order for fifty thousand boxes, which will keep it running to its fullest capacity for a long time in the future. We understand that it is contemplated to erect a factory twice as large as the present one, to be operated by steam.

—We learn that Mr. Wm. J. Nicolls, general manager of the affairs of Berwind, White & Co., in this vicinity, intends to depart quite soon to Galveston, Texas, where he will remain in the service of the firm. Mr. N. is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and we shall regret his departure.

—The snow on Sunday night was a wretched failure. As we returned home from church we were quite certain that a heavy fall of the beautiful was imminent, and that liverymen and all who love sleigh rides would rejoice, but Monday morning's vision of the ground but scantily covered was a disappointment. Try it again.

—A ponderous stock of wheelbarrows at the depot caused much speculation yesterday as to what they were intended for. The final conclusion arrived at was that the railroad company had decided to wheel Bellefonters down to Milesburg to save changing cars at that point. The new line will be called the "wheelbarrow accommodation."

Look Out for Him.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* warns the people against a man named L. M. DeMott, a book agent who has been beating his way about that place. It states he is between forty and fifty years of age and has a moustache and beard which is tinged with gray. He will probably weigh about 180. He wears a suit of black with a coat which has buttons nearly to the top of his vest. The clothing looks rather shiny in front, and on the rear is sometimes in wrinkles as though it had been slept in. He is a good talker, can tell plenty of stories in good style, usually has no money, and since last Saturday has been hanging on by the eyelids. He has beaten every one who has had anything to do with him, and that is the way he managed to exist.

Something about Music.

The following article or essay on music came into our possession yesterday. It is the work of a young lady in Bellefonte, who, perhaps, will be surprised on seeing the result of her efforts in print. We take the liberty to publish it as it contains much that is meritorious, and we commend it to our readers:

"Music has existed ever since the world was created. The air resounds with melody made by the murmuring brooklet; the rustling of the leaves stirred by soft zephyrs; the lowing of the herd upon the hillside; the hum of insects and the exquisitely harmonious pipings of the feathered songsters as they pour forth their joyful songs of melody—all these contribute their part in the world's grand orchestra. God has put the love of music into the heart of every mortal. It is not only heard but makes itself felt. It elevates the soul, subdues the terrified, and lightens the heart of the sorrowful. I remember hearing of an instance that illustrates the power of music. When the great world's jubilee was held at Boston thousands of people were gathered in the Coliseum building, when a heavy wind and rain storm came up. During the prevalence of the gale a portion of the roof was torn off. This threw the multitude into a terrible panic, which would have resulted in great loss of life had it not been for the presence of mind of one of the bands of music, which struck up a familiar air, and the effect was almost instantaneous. The vast assemblage regained its equilibrium and made their escape in safety. All the music of this world is not harmonious or inspiring. I fail to find anything inspiring in the croaking of the bull-frog. They may understand music; they make good use of the *inverted turn* in playing leap-frog. I believe they generally sing baritone, at any rate it strikes me that their music is rather *bare a tone*. This may seem like a *slur*. The infant terrible furnishes us with what is called *chin music*. Babies have very little regard for *time*—two o'clock in the morning suits them just as well as any other hour. I think their music might sometimes be embelished by a *shake*. They seldom give you a *rest*. There is nothing *flat* about the song of the mosquito at night; they are generally pretty *sharp*. A choir of mosquitos will command more attention than a dozen Sarah Bernhardts, and the terrific applause they sometimes meet with often proves too much for their delicate constitutions. The *Thomas* orchestra, when it is well organized, on somebody's back porch, takes pretty well in this country—at least, I have heard of its taking several boot-jacks, hair brushes and soap dishes, in order to convince them that they were thoroughly appreciated. What music more pleasant to the ear than the singing of the tea-kettle, or the picture it calls forth of a cold winter night, the glowing fire, with the anticipation of a nice hot cup of tea. I think this should come under the head of *pot-pourris*. What a blessing it is that men of genius have invented so many instruments for producing music, thus assisting people in pouring forth the music of their souls.

Julian Items.

That grim monster, "Death," visited Julian on Thursday morning of last week, seizing for its victim, Daniel Chandler, one of our enterprising citizens. His death was sudden and unexpected, as he was apparently a strong, hearty man in the prime of life, having just passed his 45th year, and was in his usual health when he retired the evening before; but just after the midnight hour he was seized with a fit of some kind, and although medical aid was present nothing could be done to save him. The work was done in less time than I could pen it. A wife and four children are left to mourn his loss, as well as the whole community. How true are the following words, "I know not the hour when the Lord will come, to take me to his own dear home."

Rev. J. B. Moore preached in the M. E. church on Sabbath evening.

The young folks have been indulging in several parties recently.

Little girls and boys, you had better be getting ready for old Santa Claus. He will soon be around with his eight prancing reindeer and sleigh full of presents.

Our schools are getting along finely with the exception of considerable irregularity in attendance of pupils, which can be remedied only by the parents. ZERO.

—Attention, hunters! Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, says: "No man has the right to go upon the premises of another for gunning or other purposes, without the consent of the owner, and every person so doing is a trespasser." We imagine that the hunters of Centre county do not pay much attention to the law as laid down by Judge Ross.

The Debt Paid.

We are pleased to be able to state that the Presbyterian church, which on Friday was announced to be in the hands of the sheriff, is by this time, in all probability, free of debt. Rev. William Laurie, the pastor, did not preach a regular sermon on Sunday morning, but, instead, read numerous impressive passages of Scripture relating to the willingness of the Israelites to contribute to the building of the temple.

In the afternoon, at the inspiration of General Beaver, the attendants of the Sunday-school "put their heads together" to raise the money, which amounted to only about $180. They were quite successful and collected over $100, and were assured that all the money would be raised by Monday at noon, which there should have been no difficulty in doing, considering the wealth of the congregation.

Apropos to this subject, we give space to the following remarks of a correspondent:

Pedestrians, who as they trot along, look here and there, need not be told that the official signature of the high sheriff of Centre county, is no longer a marked feature on one of the front doors of the Presbyterian church. An apprehension, entertained perhaps by a few, that the accustomed place for worship might be denied to them on Sunday, may have caused no little discomfort and spiritual foreboding. The Sunday closing of a church in summer time is very bearable when the weather is more pleasant without than within. But to be shut out in December when the resources for passing the day pleasurably are very much abridged, is a privation that conscientious people cannot readily endure. December is not as pleasant as May in this particular, though we are apt to give expression to the contrary sentiment as we sing it "in linked sweetness long drawn out. We have not heard the details, but we can infer a satisfactory ajustment as the difficulty was only financial. Both parties doubtless congratulate themselves that the spiritual interests of the church are not involved, for the latter condition would have so depressed them that they would forthwith make search for the willow and upon its sweeping branches, hang their silent harps.

ESSEX.

A Boost for General Beaver.

Under the above caption the *Allegheny Evening Mail*, of the 3d inst., publishes the following resolutions. The Veteran Association referred to numbers over eleven hundred members:

Last evening the Allegheny Veteran organization passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, As the next political event of importance in this State will be the election of a Governor for the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, As there have already been quite a large number of gentlemen named for the Republican nomination for said position; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Allegheny Veteran Republican Club, of Allegeny City, have noticed with pleasure the suggestion of the name of Jas. A. Beaver of Centre county, in connection with said office of Governor.

Resolved, That in General Beaver the Republican party would have a candidate that would add great strength, and a candidate who would lead the party forward to a glorious and subsiantial victory.

Resolved, That as a soldier, General Beaver has endeared himself to all his late comrades in arms by his loyalty to his country and flag, and his soldierly qualities.

Resolved, That as a statesman, General Beaver merits our hearty approbation, as all his acts as a public man have been with an eye single to the interests of the country at large, and also looking to the developments of the vast resources of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that "Beaver Clubs" should be organized in every district in this county, in order that friends of Gen. Beaver may be thoroughly organized and thus have such an influence that the delegation to the next Republican State Convention from this county may be in his interest.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the daily papers and a copy forwarded to General Beaver, properly attested.

—A monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Bishop E. O. Haven, who died and was buried in Salem, Oregon, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a most conspicuous member. The committee of the Oregon Conference, which has the matter in charge, has issued an appeal for subscriptions. It is stated that not less than $2,500 will be needed to erect a suitable monument. The committee suggests to all Annual Conferences, District Conferences, Ministerial Associations, and Preachers Meetings and all like organizations, the propriety of their cooperating in this work, each in its own way, and earnestly invites such cooperation. A like invitation is extended to those institutions of learning with which Bishop Haven had been identified, and to his friends at large. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. G. W. Izer, Portland, Oregon, who is the treasurer of the fund.

—Will Carleton, the poet, lectured in Altoona on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His lecture was entirely in rhyme.

Notes from Nittany.

MR. EDITOR.—Desiring you to notice our beautiful village as well as other parts of the county, I think it proper to inform you that we are still alive.

Beck & Martin, merchants of this place, have disposed of their stock of goods to R. Holmes & Co., who, in addition, have received a fresh stock direct from the city, and expect to do an extensive business.

One of our teachers, A. A. Pletcher, attended Clinton county institute, held at Lock Haven, and reports it a success.

We have erected near us, across the turnpike, a toll gate, which is not only an annoyance to the community, but to the public in general. This is usually the case with toll gates, but I suppose they are a necessary evil.

The corps of school teachers employed in Walker township are capable and efficient and give entire satisfaction. Our directors have taken quite an important step to advance the cause of education, not only increasing the salaries of the teachers, but also adding one month to the school term. Who will be the next set of directors to follow this example? MORE ANON.

Two School Reports.

The first school of which we have received a report is No. 5, College township, for month ending November 23, 1881, L. N. Musser, teacher:

Number of male scholars enrolled; 16; female, 20; total, 36. Average daily attendance of males, 11; females, 16; total, 27. Per cent. of a tendance during month, males, 69; females, 80; total, 75. The visitors in attendence were Miss Alice Johnson, Mr. Harry McGirk, Master Musser and Mr. Jos. Evey.

Grammar school, Unionville, reports as follows:

The following named scholars attended every day during the first month of the school term, and were among those who received the highest grades given in progress and deportment: Annie Barton, Maud St. Clair, Alice Cadwalader, Laura Leimborger, Netta Rumberger, Eva Clever, Florence Clever, Mettie Lucas, Maggie Rich, Myrtle Rosensteel, Edward Griest, Eugene Hall, John Brugger and Francis Smith. Per cent of attendance during month, 91.

—The special correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, of a recent date, furnishes some political gossip in regard to the course ex Governor Curtin will take in Congress in regard to certain questions expected to arise. It is on record that "Rebel Brigadier" Chalmers, of Mississippi, was one of the persons who, contrary to expectation, voted against the seating of Curtin in his contest with Hon. S. H. Yocum. It now appears that the tables are turned. Chalmers' seat is contested by Lynch, Republican, and Curtin does not think it will be profitable to "heap coals of fire on his head" by voting in favor of this Rebel Brigadier, but will take sweet revenge by voting for his opponent. However, as these are only the remarks of a loquacious correspondent, they can be taken *cum granuo salis*.

—We notice in our exchanges that the work on the detour from the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point near Cresson has so far progressed that track-laying has begun. The route is the New Portage Railroad and the tunnel and bed are being put in order. The line will be to Hollidaysburg, thence via. Williamsburg to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, six miles west of the town of Huntingdon where the main line is again reached. The grades by this route are said to be much lighter than by the old line and all the western freight will move over that line. This will be a wonderful relief to the main line from Petersburg to Gallitzin. The numerous bridges, short curves, Kittanning Point tunnels and all will be avoided.

—On Thursday evening of next week, the 22d instant, an elegant concert will be given at Milesburg. The programme will be very entertaining and attractive. Most of the prominent musicians in this place and in Milesburg will take part, among whom will be the celebrated Bellefonte Orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Love, and such vocalists as Mrs. T. R. Hayes and Mr. L. T. Eddy. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Milesburg Presbyterian church. We have no doubt that it will be successful in every respect.

—Charley Barrett says that the rumor to the effect that he is soon to be married is a miserable fabrication, and that the man who started the thing is a darn scoundrel. This is right to the point and makes an opening for a duel.

—Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued orator," will lecture in Clearfield next month.

—Dark, stormy, disagreeable days are numerous.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Oct. 31, 1881:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 55 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 45 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 09 p m
"	" Williamsport	8 05 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	9 10 p m

EASTWARD.

LOCK HAVEN EXP.	leaves L. H.	7 50 a m
"	" Williamsport	05 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	" Philadelphia	5 15 p m
ADY EXP.	leaves Kane	6 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 10 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains. Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

OF

Foreign Literature, Science, Art.

1882—38th YEAR.

The Eclectic Magazine reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to the American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines and Journals, and the tastes of all classes of readers are consulted in the articles presented. Its plan includes Science, Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Travels, Poetry, Novels, Short stories, etc., etc.

The following lists comprise the principal periodicals from which selections are made, and the names of some of the leading writers who contribute to them:

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Brit. Quarterly Review	Alfred Tennyson.
Edinburgh Review.	Professor Huxley.
Westminster Review.	Professor Tyndall.
Contemporary Review.	Rich. A. Proctor, B. A.
Fortnightly Review.	J. N. Lockyer, F.R.S.
The Nineteenth Cen'ty	Dr. W. B. Carpenter.
Popular Science Rev'w	E. B. Tylor.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Prof. Max Muller.
Cornhill Magazine.	Professor Owen.
Macmillan's Magazine.	Matthew Arnold.
Fraser's Magazine.	E. A. Freeman, D.C.L.
New Quart. Magazine.	Jas. Anthony Froude.
Temple Bar.	Thomas Hughes.
Belgravia.	Anthony Trollope.
Good Words.	William Black.
London Society.	Mrs Oliphant.
Saturday Review.	Turgenieff.
The Spectator, &c., &c	Miss Thackeray, &c.

☞The Eclectic Magazine is a library in miniature. The best writings of the best living authors appear in it, and many costly volumes are made from materials which appear fresh in its pages.

PREMIUM ENGRAVING FOR 1882.

Every subscriber to the Eclectic remitting $5 directly to the publisher will receive, in addition to the Eclectic for one year, a copy of the beautiful steel engraving of

"MARGUERITE."

This subject has been engraved for us by the same artist who engraved the small plate of "Marguerite," so much admired in our January number of last year.

Size of engraved surface is 12x7 inches; size to frame about 15x19 inches. The price of this engraving in the art stores is $5, and it will be sent free to all subscribers who may indicate a desire to receive it.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; five copies, $20. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1. The Eclectic and any $4 magazine to one address, $8. Postage free to all subscribers.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
25 Bond St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

One of the Reasonable Pleasures

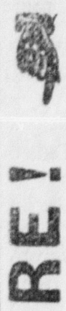
Of life, a properly cooked meal, affords little or no present enjoyment, and much subsequent torture to a confirmed dyspeptic. But when chronic indigestion is combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the food is eaten with relish, and most important of all, is assimilated by and nourishes the system. Use this grand tonic and corrective also to remedy constipation, billiousness, rheumatism, fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 13-42 dawly

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

METAL TIP LAMP WICK
Pat'd Dec. 7, 1880.

Gives a Brilliant, White and Steady Light requires no trimming and lasts for months. Sample wick 10 cts, 3 wicks 25 cts, 12 wicks 75 cts, postage paid. Have three sizes. A. B and C. Agents wanted. Address METAL TIP LAMP WICK CO., 70 Cortlandt st., N.Y.

Hardware, &c.



HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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W. P. Duncan & Co.,

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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

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PATENT WATER WHEEL,

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AN

Grist Mill Machinery.

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Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE B

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

Furst's Building.) High street,-Bellefonte

EXECUTORS' SALE!

Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in Ferguson township, about one and a half miles from Rock Spring, near Pennsylvania Furnace, on

Thursday, Dec. 22nd,

Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, consisting of

340 Acres of Good Farm Land,

More or less 160 of which are cleared, the balance covered with a good growth of chestnut and oak timber, bounded as follows: North and east by lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., south by lands of C. Miller, and west by land of — Ellenberger. The farm can be divided into two parts suitable for two good farms. There is on the farm

A Good Two-Story House,

Containing ten rooms, a good Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a good well of water near the house, and a nice Orchard on the place. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad passes through one side of the place. The land is all underlaid with a good bed of IRON ORE.

ALSO, at same time and place a Lot containing

TEN ACRES,

Situated about two miles from the farm, and covered with a heavy growth of Pine Timber.

For particulars address the undersigned
TERMS made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL GOSS,
ALEXANDER HARPSTER,
47ts Executors.

WILLIAMSPORT & ELMIRA

Hand-Made Boots,

At lowest prices. DOLL & MINGLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Penns Valley Mutual Assessment Life Insurance Co. that there will be held an election for a Board of Directors for the year 1882, for the said corporation, on the second Tuesday in January, at their office in Millheim, Pa., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. S. G. GUTELIUS, Sec.

S. K. SANKEY, Pres. 48tf

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Williamsport is to have a United States signal station.

—Oysters sell for 20cts a quart in Lock Haven. Some folks would be suspicious of such low-prieed bivalves.

—Small pox is raging in Armstrong county, and all the schools in the county have been closed in consequence.

—The buildings for the nail works are rapidly approaching completion. One sees only signs of business activity about the premisses.

—Some time ago the NEWS took occasion to say: "The glass works will either put up or shut up." Another prediction promptly verified.

—Rev. Goorge Penypacker, of the M. E. church, this place, has been in his pulpit at least once on every Sabbath day since commencing his pastorate here.

—According to a long-established and popular custom, there will be no issue of the REPUBLICAN next week. The next issue will appear on the 4th of January, 1882.

—R. Mann & Son, of the Mill Hall axe works, says the Lock Haven *Journal*, will take off the ten per cent. advance in the wages of their hands on the 19th of this month.

—Lock Havenites are longing for a more abundant water supply. They look in vain at the clouds wishing for rain to replenish their springs, but the moisture does not appear.

—Another handsome sleigh was taken away from town yesterday. Guess our manufacturers are becoming disgusted and are going to send all the sleighs to the North pole.

—Excursion tickets will be sold on the Pennsylvania railroad and branches on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st instants, and on the 1st and 2nd prox., good until the 3d of January, 1882.

—The show windows of the stores of this place are vieing with each other in their elaborate displays of holiday goods. They are a never-ending source of attraction to people of all ages.

—A copy of the *Observer*, a new weekly paper just launched at Houtzdale, has reached our desk. It is independent in politics and will be devoted to the local interests of the town. Success to the new venture.

—Saturday morning four small boys went up the railroad, each armed with a pair of skates. About half an hour afterwards the quartette returned, with a doleful look upon their countenances, from which we infer that they found the situation at the mill dam unchanged.

—Barnum has offered $10,000 for the handsomest man in America to travel with his show next season. It is probably not generally known that the two most prominent candidates for the honor are a Troy barber and the devil of this office, with the chances largely in favor of the latter.

—A friend remarks that it will be impossible for the high sheriff of Centre or any other county to post bills on the Episcopal church. The sharp points on the new fence will put a bar to any proceeding of that sort. It would be well for all the churches to erect a bar of that kind around their places of worship.

—The Supreme Court has recently decided that "a promissory note which bears the genuine signature of the obligator, but which was, in fact, obtained from him by fraud and under the impression that he was signing an entirely different instrument, is a valid obligation against him, and in the hands of a bona fide purchaser or assignee, for value, before maturity." Moral: Be careful what you sign.

—An effort was made, Thursday afternoon to get together a meeting of citizens for the purpose of keeping the glass works in operation for some time, but it resulted fruitlessly. The expense of running the works is quite enormous, being, we are told, $2,000 per week. The claims against the works are about $4,000, held by Mr. Daniel Garman, Mr. C. T. Alexander and Mr. John Ardell. It will probably not be known until Tuesday next what the outcome will be.

—It seem to be a matter of great doubt which of the *Democrat's* two candidates for Governor, Hoy and Alexander, will be selected to lead the Democratic forces to defeat. It is among the possibilities, however, that both will have a grand chance to escape slaughter. The indications are that Democratic lightning will strike elsewhere than in Bellefonte, and Major Forster may as well climb down from the roof and take things easy.

YOUNG MEN.

The Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. in the M. E. Church on Sunday Evening.

The announcement of the anniversary services of the Y. M. C. A., to be held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening, brought together a large assemblage of people. The commodious auditorium of the church was crowded to its utmost limit, and chairs were brought from the Sabbath-school room to increase the seating capacity.

A large and efficient choir, the members of which included representatives from nearly all the church choirs of this place, rendered the music of the evening, all of which was selected from Moody and Sankey's Gospel Hymns, combined. After two appropriate voluntarys, the introductory devotional exercises were begun and were conducted by the clergymen of the town, Rev. J. I. DeLong offering the opening invocation, Rev. George Penepacker reading the Scriptures, and Rev. William Laurie addressing a second brief but eloquent petition to the throne of grace. Rev. Samuel E. Furst presided as master of ceremonies, announcing the different exercises and introducing the speakers in a peculiarly happy manner.

The first speaker introduced was the "former competent president, Chas. F. Cook.". He briefly reviewed the history of the Association during his presidency, referring to the fact that on the previous evening he had found the bill for the rent of the rooms occupied by the Association receipted in full by the generous landlord, Mr. E. C. Humes.

H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., the treasurer, was then introduced as the "faithful purse-bearer." His report included the financial affairs of the Association during the past two years. The receipts exceeded $700 and the expenses were under that amount, showing the finances to be in a very healthy condition.

Col. D. S. Keller, the president of the Association, was introduced. His address was brief and carefully prepared. He said that he accepted the presidency of the Association only upon condition that another person should be elected at the next election of officers. When the election was held, however, he was again chosen and was prevailed upon to accept. He thanked the members for aiding him in his efforts to revive interest in the Association.

"The hard-working superintendent of the boys' branch," J. Wesley Gephart, Esq., appeared in response to an introduction, and presented some facts and figures to show that this new department of the Association work is accomplishing good results. He explained the manner of conducting the work and several other things of interest in reference to it. The average attendance is about ninety.

Information regarding the work in the country at large and in the State was the next topic of information on which the congregation desired to be informed, and General Beaver was introduced as the person best fitted to give it. He responded in the finest speech of the evening. His review of the work of the Association was comprehensive and terse, impressing his hearers with a much more exalted sense of the work accomplished by the Association than they had previously entertained. The Associations are increasing not only in numbers, but also in the extent and variety of their work. Most of the progress made in Pennsylvania has been accomplished within the last twelve years.

Perhaps the most interesting speech of the evening was made by the General Secretary, J. Williard Miller. He employed arguments to show the necessity of the work. His language was well chosen and expressed in an earnest manner. The impression which he made was very favorable.

The last speaker was Rev. S. A. Taggart, the State Secretary. He thought that the course adopted by the Bellefonte Association in employing a young man to give his whole and undivided time to the work would have an electrical effect in influencing surrounding towns of equal and greater population to do the same. Bellefonte is the smallest town in this country to take this course, with the single exception of Clifton Springs, New York, and at the latter place the salary of the Secretary is paid by a single individual, and not by the citizens collectively. He has always been in love with Bellefonte and this movement increased his regard.

The exercises were interspersed with very fine music. They closed with the doxology and the benediction by Rev. Penepacker. It was decidedly the pleasantest anniversary in the history of the Association.

—Quite a large and enjoyable party was given Thursday by Miss Jennie Weaver, daughter of Mr. John Weaver, of Boiling Springs. It was the occasion of much pleasure.

THE CONTRACT FINISHED.

Preparing to Build Three Hundred Gondolas—Events at the Car Works.

On Friday afternoon last eight cars were shipped from the Car Works this place, for use on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This completes the contract for five hundred, upon which the works have been employed during the past six months. We are assured by the managers that were the same contract to be filled again the work could be done in about three months, or one-half the time which it has consumed.

Few enterprises ever started have had so many difficulties to contend with as these works in filling the contract. Among these were the flood in March last, the great delay in getting machinery, the almost impossible task of procuring materials' the disastrous fire, and last, but not least, the slight encouragement their efforts received from those who should have been willing to aid in Bellefonte. Much material which could otherwise have been procured at home has been purchased abroad, owing to this lack of interest on behalf of Bellefonte's citizens. These difficulties might well have disheartened less enterprising gentleman than those who have control of the works.

The manager is busily preparing for commencing with the beginning of the year a contract for three hundred long gondola cars for the Erie Railroad, and we have implicit confidence that the very competent General Manager, Mr. Miller Tiffen, who has shown so much good sense and ability in the past, aided by Mr. R. F. Gauby, the general foreman, and our energetic townsman, Mr. John C. Miller, book-keeper, the important contract will be filled to the credit of the concern and to the satisfaction of the proprietor, Mr. Lawson. Mr. Gauby, the foreman, has had many years practical car building experience and is abundantly competent to meet evt ery emergency.

The importance and extent of the contract just completed can be better appreciated when it is known that the Pennsylvania Railroad values a single car of the kind manufactured at about $500, making the entire contract about $250,000. Over a ton and a half of wrought iron is used in each car, and a still larger amount of cast iron. The quantity of nails consumed is enormous, and the management of the Car Works contemplate becoming important customers of the Nail Works, soon to be started. The prosperity of these works should be a subject of congratulation to every citizen.

—A new schedule for the Bald Eagle road, and Snow Shoe branch, went into effect Monday. Several important changes have been made in the running time. The express west now arrives at 6.25 a. m., eleven minutes earlier than before; mail east arrives at 10.00 a. m.; Bellefonte accommodation west, leaves at 5.00 p. m. connecting at Milesburg with mail west at 5.14; Bellefonte accommodation, east, arrives at 5.25, bringing passengers from mail west; express east arrives at 8.55 p. m., five minutes later than by former schedule. For changes on Snow Shoe branch see "Travelers' Guide."

—The Williamsport *Sun and Banner* alludes to the speech of Rev. Dr. Calder before the State Grange in that city in the following complimentary terms: Dr. James Calder, of Dauphin county, made a splendid and sensible address, showing what the Order had accomplished for the benefit of the farmer in many ways, in education, protection, in cultivating social relations, &c. This was one of the best addresses of the evening."

—The handsome brick dwelling house erected on east Linn street by Dr. Thomas R. Hayes and now ready for occupancy, has been purchased by Mr. W. R. Jenkins, of the firm of W. P. Duncan & Co. This is one of the finest residences on Linn street and Mr. Jenkins may be pardoned if the ownership of such a desirable home causes him to indulge in lofty feelings.

—We acknowledge the receipt, on Saturday, of a very choice collection of wedding cake, sent us by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, in honor of the wedding of their daughter, Miss Ella Morgan, to Mr. James Lutz, on Thursday last. The bride and groom are now in New York City enjoying their honeymoon. They are expected home about the last of this week.

—Friday night is said to have been the coldest night this season. At five o'clock Saturday morning the mercury had dropped down to 10° above zero. Workmen employed on the upper story of the new bank building thought it was about 40° below, from the frigid state of the atmosphere at that height.

—Mrs. Johnson, of Chester county, is spending the winter in Bellefonte with her niece, Mrs. H. K. Hicks.

A Remarkable Escape.

'Twas Sunday. The sacred silence, the divine peace of its lengthening hours was almost at an end. The air was rare and frigid. Arctic blasts swept from horizon to horizon through a wide and unending expanse of intervening ether. The semi-occasionally blue archway o'erhead was at this particular moment in the history of the universe canopied by a dull, leaden, gray, one-hundred-foot-thick strata of watery particles suspended in motionless, unbroken form in the upper atmosphere. Mother Earth had not donned a wintry aspect. But her bosom was solidly congealed before the influence of the above-mentioned Artic blasts, and she presented to the half-dozen senses minus one of the beholder that particularly favorable condition commonly known as "a good bed for a big snow storm." In brief, the situation was so utterly utter and so æsthetically pleasant that we will permit our readers to imagine the rest of the description.

Over the solid surface of what is known as the Lewistown turnpike, only a short distance outside of town, a handsome, spirited equine moved rapidly and gracefully along. According to a common custom in these days, he was attached to an elegant buggy (the entire equipage being suggestive of a livery), in which were seated two youths. They are persons of unusual attractiveness and are admired in Bellefonte not only for these qualities, but also for their dexterity in measuring calico and weighing butter. It is is impossible for mortal ken, at all times to divine the thoughts of the heart, and so we cannot authoritively state whether at this time they were conversing about their past experiences or their future prospects, or both. We are quite sure that they had not the remotest predilection of the momentous consequences to happen to them 'ere they should arrive at the end of their pleasant ride. Suddenly, like the flash of vivid lightning shooting athwart the sky, like the shake of an earthquake, or the bursting forth of a volcano, the fiery steed swerved to the left. Nothing could avert the impending danger. The transparent bosom of that extensive sheet of spring water known as Valentines' dam had been reached. But the most exciting incident was not reached. The horse did not become miraculously detached from the vehicle. The young gentlemen may wish that had been the case, but it was not. The buggy followed so suddenly that neither of its occupants had time to leap from his seat. The amount of water displaced was just equivalent to a horse, a buggy and two young men weighing about 125 pounds each. These youths had often paused in their previous rides to admire the changing attractions of this sheet of water, but a feeling not at all akin to one of admiration took possession of their senses as they felt its liquid lavings creeping beneath their extra-fine cloth unmentionables. What was done—what to do—a glance told them both, and leaping from the buggy with a terrible—expression of surprise and disgust; they dashed along the line to the equine's head, with countenances changing from white to red. Seizing the bridle, they hurried him out, determined not to become the prey of the trout.

They arrived home in safety, though very cold and damp. So far as we have learned, neither horse, buggy nor riders were materially worse for the wear, the sensitive feelings of the youths in question being the chief sufferers. "All's well that ends well."

—Mr. Christian Derr met with a painful accident, Wednesday, while walking on the railroad from Milesburg to this place. When crossing the trestle just this side of Milesburg, he slipped and fell on a pile of rocks at this end of the trestle. He was able to walk as far as Linn & McCoy's forge, from where Mr. Frank McCoy brought him in a conveyance to his home in this place. He is very stiff and sore, but we hope the injury is not serious. It is fortunate he did not fall while in the centre of the trestle, as the distance would have been further and the injury, in all probability, of a more alarming character.

—Arrangements are being completed for what will be known as the "wheelbarrow accommodation" between this place and Milesburg. About a dozen of the wheelbarrows were taken to the other end of the line yesterday. They are strong, substantial and clean, will each admit two passengers, and will prove a vast improvement over the present mode of travel between the two places.

—The pupils at the public schools now sing "Pinafore" as part of their vocal exercises. They sing it for all there is in it, too.

—Please do not quote the lines of "Beautiful Snow," but substitute them with "Oh, the mud; thg dirty, black mud."

Holiday Goods.

The stores of our town are at present "fairly groaning" with an immense stock of holiday goods. We have no doubt that the stock is larger than was ever brought to town before. They are also more elegant and costly, rendering the stores where they are offered for sale perfect bazars of novelty and beauty. It is a feast to the eye to wander from store to store and inspect the displays arranged in a manner best calculated to attract a purchaser. Children are already wild with delight, and "Christmas" is repeated over and over by them as they look forward to the important and joyful day when the early morning will find some of these things in their possession. This display is also an evidence that money is considered to be abundant and that people are willing to spend freely. Our readers will find that those dealers who advertise in the NEWS are the most reliable. We hope they will be successful in disposing of their goods, that many young people will be made happy by them, and that people in all conditions of life will be able to properly show their affection for each other by the presentation of such gifts as they desire to bestow.

Making Christmas Presents.

An exchange has the following sensible remarks upon the custom of making Chrismas presents: The closing month of 1881 has come and brought with it the holiday season to which the little ones have long been looking forward with eager expectation. But the joys it brings are not confined to children. There are today hundreds of persons in Lock Haven whose hearts beat warmly for near and dear relatives while they burn the midnight oil in the preparation of a pleasant surprise. But there will be those—as there are in all communities—who with the greatest effort find it difficult to keep soul and body together, and to whom the holidays are but days of sad reflection. Among this class there are doubtless many who would willingly receive assistance, but who shrink from asking charity at the hands of the people. Therefore, let those who are blessed with the good things of this life remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and extend an open hand to such as are in need.

The Weather.

On this fruitful topic, a correspondent vouchsafes the following rules upon which to base future predictions:

First—When you see a bank of thin, hazy clouds along the northwest, and it is clear over the rest of the heavens, the wind will be from southeast on the morrow, the temperature will rise, and it will rain in less than forty-eight hours. Second—When there is a dark ring around the sun, there is a storm forming to the south of you; and on the morrow the wind will be from the northeast, with snow. Third—When the sky looks very black and the stars shine unusually bright, a storm will advance suddenly from the southeast, beginning with snow, followed by rain.

—Residents of Centre county are represented among the officers elected and committees appointed by the convention of the State Grange now in session at Williamsport, as follows: Committee of Agriculture, Wm. Iddings; Committee on Co-operation, Sister Hunter; Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, J. T. Rops and A. J. Shively; Committee on Grievances, J. A. Hunter and Sister Dale; Committee on Education, P. S. Dale and Sister Weaver; Committee on Transportation and Domestic Relations, W. A. Boal; one of the Vice Presidents, Mrs. M. S. Rhone. Unless our readers are acquainted with the ladies mentioned above, the list as given will not afford much satisfaction, as they are all designated as "sisters." It seems to us that if we were a sister in this organization we would insist upon the gentlemen being called "brothers," or else compell the secretaries to write our names in full.

—The next session of our County Institute will open Tuesday the 27th day of December, 1881, and will continue through the week, closing Friday, the 30th. In addition to our leading home teachers the superintendent has called to his aid several prominent instructors from abroad. A feature of the session of 1881 will be the presence of several Centre county men now holding prominent positions in other parts of the State, and their active participation in the exercises of Institute.

—The pay car of the Pennsylvania railroad arrived in town Thursday. The way the employes around the "station" climbed into that car was a caution, and the smiles that wreathed their faces as they climbed out were delightful to behold.

—The business of the toy dealer will be brisk this week and next.

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hicks spent Sunday last with friends in Altoona.

Our agreeable friend, Mr. Wm. I. Curtin, departed Thursday morning for a visit in Philadelphia, to remain until after the holidays.

Miss Constance Richards, daughter of Mr. F. C. Richards, of this place, has returned from a long and pleasant visit in Philadelphia.

General Beaver delivered an address at Milton, on Thursday, before the survivors of the 53d and 131st regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, who held a reunion at that place.

Mr. George Boal arrived in town Tuesday and will remain until next week. His numerous friends will be pleased to see him, but will regret to learn that he is not enjoying very good health.

J. Willard Miller, the new Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of this place, arrived in town on Tuesday. We understand from those who have seen him that the high anticipations which were entertained in regard to him have thus far been abundantly realized.

—The success of the glass works is now assured beyond a doubt, that is if money and brains are of any account. We learn that on Saturday a number of our heavy men including William Jones, George Whippo and Nathaniel Beck, held a curbstone meeting and subscribed the munificent sum of $22,000 (in their minds) toward establishing the works on a solid foundation. When such men take the helm, it's a sign that something is about to be d'd, and in this case it looks as though it might be a first-class wreck of the works and all concerned. Those acquainted with the new company will not wonder at our opinion.

—The many complimentary notices which Gen. Beaver is receiving from the State press, in connection with his candidacy for governor, must prove particularly gratifying to the Republicans of the county, showing, as they do, that the General enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the State, and possesses the confidence of the people. In our editorial columns will be found a brief article from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and all who are acquainted with the subject of the notice will heartily concur with the sentiment therein expressed.

—At a meeting held on Monday night for the election of officers of the A. M. E. Sunday-school the following were selected:

Superintendent—William Mills.
Assistant Superintendent—A. V. Jackson.
Treasurer—Charles Garner.
Secretary—Miss Melissa Graham.
Assistant Secretary—Quinn Mills.
Librarian—George Sims.
Assistant Librarian—Wm. Green.
President of School—M. S. Graham.

—Mr. John Lutz and Miss Ellen Morgan were united in marriage, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. John Hewitt, of the P. E. church, performing the ceremony. The happy event took place at the residence of the bride's father on Howard street. They departed on the 5:35 train on their wedding tour.

—Will peanut eating be allowed in Institute? is the question asked by teachers who are anxious in regard to the manner the proceedings of that body will be conducted under the new regime.

—Reports came in from all sections of the great scarcity of hen fruit. It is next to impossible to procure them at any price. This is a bad state of affairs at this season of the year, and interferes seriously with kitchen operations.

—Mrs. John G. Love is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Dunn, of Lock Haven. Mrs. Wright, of Philadelphia, is also a guest at the same mansion.

—The employes of the Snow Shoe line are not particularly pleased with the new time table. It necessitates too early rising in the morning.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec 20, 1881.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, cob	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, who'esale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	35
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	30
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10